DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8 1888
RECEIVED.

119166

No 750.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. receipt subject and approve Mr. D's conclusions
DEC 10 1888

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 2nd 1888.

Dec 11. Cir'd Cr

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

84

China

Charles Denby

November 1. 1888

March 31. 1889

750 – 859.

Crowell to resist the enforcement of this new regulation.

TIC BUREAU.

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2D ASSISTAN
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DEC 1

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8.

Subject.

The establishment of a barrier at Iwatutia for the examination of boats carrying goods of foreign merchants.

Synopsis.

Reports proclamation of Lekin board. Instructions to Consul Crowell to resist the enforcement of this new regulation.

---

the south market street, at Iwatutia, for the purpose of examining goods. The Board orders that goods shipped either by native or foreign merchants shall be examined in a uniform manner.

It is not at present, proposed that lekin on foreign goods, intended for shipment at Tamsui, shall be collected, but Mr. Crawell and I agree that the examination now insisted on would be an entering wedge for the levying of lekin, and that it is incompetent under the treaties and should be resisted.

My visit to Formosa last spring has, fortunately, made me

thoroughly

thoroughly cognizant of the locality and of the questions that will arise. The whole subject is treated of in my despatch No. 670, of July 20th last. It may not be useless, however, to make here some further explanation of the questions involved.

There is not now, and never was, any city or town known by the name of "Tamsui". The village at the mouth of the "Tamsui" River - on which, ten miles above the mouth, Twatutia is situated - is known by the name of Hobé. For many years the foreign merchants have resided and done business

at

at Iwatutia. They have erected large dwellings, great longs and expensive business appurtenances and machinery.

I have instructed Mr. Crocker to resist, at the outset, the establishment at Iwatutia of a barrier for examination of boats carrying goods belonging to Americans, and destined to Hobe for shipment. I base my antagonism to this new departure, first, on the ground that the "Port of Tamsui" embraces Iwatutia, and that Iwatutia is practically a treaty port and Tamsui, or Hobe, is simply a port thereof and a place of shipment.

Whether

Whether this statement be technically true or not, there remains the question of long acquiescence and usage, or, legally stated, of estoppel. The Chinese authorities having permitted, during many years, the foreign merchants to occupy Iwatutia as a place of business and residence, and having stood by silent all these years, while the foreign merchants were investing large sums in permanent improvements, cannot now be heard to dispute the right that Iwatutia shall, to all intents and purposes, be treated as an open port.

When an actual case arises

for

for my intervention I will present the question to the Yamên.

His Excellency, the Dean of the Diplomatic Body, the German Minister, takes substantially the same view of the situation, and will instruct his consul at Amoy in the same sense. I am not sure of the position that may be taken by His Excellency H. B. M's Minister, as the British Consul seems to have made no objection to the proceeding.

I will report such further action as may be had in the premises.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure,

1. Copy of proclamation of General Lekin Board at Iwatutia Tompras.

Copy.

Enclosure one in No. 750.

Proclamation, (translation)

I, Shii, a candidate for District Magistrate, in charge of the Lekin Stations at Banka and Hobé, quote the following notification for the information of the public.

"We, Chin, an expectant Taotai "for the province of Fukien, with "the title of Provincial Treasurer; "Tang, Taotai and Provincial "Judge of Formosa and it's "dependencies, with the title of "2nd rank; and Shan, the "Provincial Treasurer of Formosa, "being members of the general "board of lekin revenue for the "Province of Formosa, hereby issue "a notification:—

"Whereas the "said General Board had been "granted the permission to establish "a barrier, on the waste and "vacant ground, at the end of "the north market street at

Twatutia

"Iwatutia for the purpose of
"examining goods;

"And whereas all goods,
"whether belonging to the native
"or foreign merchants, shall have
"to be examined in a uniform
"manner;

"And whereas H. E. Baron
"Liu, the Governor General, has
"been requested to direct Mr. Li,
"the Deputy in charge of foreign
"affairs, to communicate the matter
"to the Consular Body at Kobe
"(Hanrui) that the latter may
"notify their respective nationals
"to comply therewith;

"And whereas, the said
"request has been approved by
"H. E.,

"And whereas Mr. Shi, the
"Lekin Deputy, has been instructed
"to notify the clerks, runners,
"and all persons connected with
"the said barrier, that they must
"let such goods as have been

examined

"examined, pass, and that they
"must not detain them or cause
"any difficulty to them, and to
"report to us on their proceedings;

"We hereby issue this
"notification, expecting you, all the
"native and foreign merchants to
"understand that, should you
"hereafter have any goods to be
"taken outwards by cargo boats
"to Kobe, they shall have to be
"examined by the said barrier at
"Iwatutia, and that, if no such
"fraud as harboring or smuggling
"is attempted in the premises,
"such goods shall be let off at
"once. But in the event that
"such fraud as aforesaid shall
"have been detected, a report shall
"be made to the higher authorities
"to inflict punishment or fine
"without remission.

"Let all obey and not neglect
"this, a special notification".

Issued Kwang Sü 14th year, 8th moon, 29th day
(October 14th 1888)

To be posted in front of the
Ma No Kung (temple) at Iwatutia

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8 1888
RECEIVED.

No 751.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 4th 1888.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
DEC 10 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Native grown opium in China

Synopsis.

Increase thereof, reasons given and deductions from the fact.

No 751.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 4th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Late investigations by the Commissioners of Customs in China have demonstrated that the production of native opium is largely increased.

The foreign producer now has to pay to the Imperial Maritime Customs both the import and the Lekin tax. Under the stringent rules relating to opium which

have

have been reported to you, he cannot escape heavy taxation. Taxation on the native opium is mostly evaded. This evasion is easy as the drug can be transported by students, soldiers, boatmen and others.

At the ports of Ichang and Wenchow foreign opium is practically excluded. At three northern ports the consumption of native opium exceeds that of foreign. Opium produced in Yünnan, Szechuen and Honan is largely used at Hankow. Opium is grown in every province on the mainland. There is none grown in Formosa or Hainan.

It is claimed that the ashes

of

of the native opium, from the pipe, can be remoked seven or eight times, while thoe of the foreign drug can only be smoked three times. Its considered that at least 70% of the aduet men, and many women and children, in Szechuen, use opium.

The poppy is cultivated for the reason that tobacco is in some of the western states. Its a crop which will always produce ready money. A crop can be grown and gathered between the first and third months of each year. Thus other crops may be raised for food without interfering with the opium crop.

All these considerations tend

to

to do away with the idea sometimes entertained that China, having destroyed foreign importation, by competition with the native drug, will then prohibit the raising of opium.

They are, also, suggestive of reasons why the local authorities are, as is claimed, negligent in collecting the Lekin on opium.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 21 888
RECEIVED.

No 752.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 4th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The reasons stated which governed the Minister in advising President's approval of the Scott Law.

No 752.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 4th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Prior to the day of the Presidential Election, and at a time when results are still uncertain, I desire to put on record the reason for my action in recommending that the President should approve the "Scott Law".

I desire to repudiate the charge, let it come from what

source

source it may, that I was governed by partisan considerations. As I understand the law, the latest will of the government, expressed in a treaty completely ratified, supersedes all prior antagonistic legislation. That being so, it was apparent to me that, if China really ever ratified the new treaty, her action in so ratifying it, in conjunction with the acceptance of such ratification by our own government, would repeal the Scott law.

To me the conjunction of affairs presented a dilemma and we were safe should China take either horn thereof.

If she now ratify the pending

treaty

treaty the Scott Law falls to the ground.

If, on the other hand, she fails to ratify her own solemn work, the Scott Law will remain in force. In this last condition the said law is just, and proper. If it be said that a treaty should not be abrogated without notice to the other party, the answer here is that China waived notice by her own deliberate direction that the new treaty, which accomplishes the same purpose as the Scott Law, should be made.

The objection made by the Yamen, that the treaty seems to prohibit the return of Chinese laborers who

are

are now absent, holding certificates which would have enabled them to return, is exactly the objection made to the Scott Laws.

But the absolute, despotic government of China has the undoubted right to make such a stipulation. China did, on her own instance, put this exact condition into the treaty. It was conceded, as I understand, by the Chinese Minister at Washington, that the Senate Amendments did not add any force to the true meaning of the treaty. Under the treaty, absent Chinese laborers holding certificates, even if, under Art 2, they were qualified to return

return, are excluded. This is the effect of the Scott Law.

Believing that such legislation was desirable, in the contingency that China should finally and positively refuse to ratify the treaty, I urged and wrote to you that, if ratification were refused, I advised approval of the Scott Law.

Ratification of the treaty as it stands was refused; and I stand by the recommendation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 21 1888
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
22

No 753.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and F...
DEC 21 1888

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 5th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Ack'n despatch.

No 753.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 5th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 350, of the 22nd Sept. directing me not to present the claim arising from the alleged looting of the "Ruby":

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Senate Ex. Doc No. 65
50th Cong. 1st Sess.
Jany 11. 89

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 21 1888
RECEIVED.

Copy to Senate & House by President. Jany 11. 1889 Cir 66

Acted. Jany 10. 1889. Cir 66 Dispatches 2 Jan

No 754.

Two copies sent to Mr Denby Apr. 5. 89 Cir 66

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 5th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Regulation for judgements by confession.

Senate Ex. Doc No. 65.
Mr Lewis' Report
Jany 14. 89

50th Cong: No 754.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 21 1888
RECEIVED.

Copy to Senate & House of Representatives Jany 11. 1889 Circular

Recd. Jany 10. 1889. Circular

Dispatches
2 Jan

Two copies of this despatch sent to Mr. Denby for Approval 5.89 Circular

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 5th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Regulation for judgements by confession.

One enclosure.

№ 754.

Legation of the United States.

Peking November 5th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, herewith, a copy of certain rules lately adopted by me, governing the rendition of judgements by confession in the Consular Courts in China.

Heretofore there has been no United States statute nor decree of the Minister on this subject. Judgements have been occasionally

rendered

rendered by confession in China, but doubts as to their validity have arisen. To set all doubts at rest in the future I thought it best to adopt the usual statutory provisions in force in the various States.

The decree has been assented to by all the consular officers. I transmit it to you, in accordance with Sec. 4119 p. 792 R. S., "to be laid before Congress for revision".

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Copy of Additional Regulations decreed Aug. 18th 1888.

Enclosure No 1 in No 754.

Additional Regulations for Consular Courts of the United States of America in China.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 18th 1888.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Act of Congress, approved June 22nd 1860, entitled "An Act "to carry into effect certain "provisions in the treaties between "the United States, China, Japan, "Siam, Persia and other countries, "giving certain judicial powers to "Ministers and Consuls, or other "functionaries of the United States "in those countries, or for other "purposes", I, Charles Denby, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Empire of China do hereby decree the following regulations, which shall have the force of law in the Consular Courts

of

of China.

(s'g'd) Charles Denby.

Assented to, Shanghai, Aug 25th 1888.

(s'g'd) J. D. Kennedy,

Consul. General, (Seal)

Assented to, Chinkiang, Aug 27th 1888.

(s'g'd) A. C. Fones, (Seal)

Consul.

Assented to, Hankow, Aug 31st 1888.

(s'g'd) B. J. Franklin (Seal)

Consul.

Assented to, Ningpo, Sept 11th 1888.

(s'g'd) Thos T. Pettus,

Consul.

Assented to, Foochow, Sept 18th 1888.

(s'g'd) J. C. A. Wingate.

Consul.

Assented to, Amoy, Sept 23rd 1888

(s'g'd) Wm S. Crowell,

Consul.

Assented to, Canton, Sept 27th 1888

(s'g'd) Charles Seymour,

Consul.

Assented to, Chefoo, October 9th 1888.

(s'g'd) W. R. Fuller

Actg Vice Cons

Assented to, Newchwang 24th Oct 1888.

(sgd) J. J. Fredk Bandinel,
Vice-Consul.

Assented to, Tientsin Nov. 1st 1888.

(sgd) C. J. Smithers,
Consul.

I. Judgements by confession may be rendered in the Consular Courts of the United States in China, upon compliance with the following rules.

II. The party desiring to confess judgement shall file in the Consular Court a statement substantially as follows:

The United States Court
for the Consular District
of _____ China. } ss.

A. B., Plaintiff.
against
C. D., Defendant } Statement and Confession of Judgement without action.

I, C. D., the defendant in the above entitled action, do, hereby, confess judgement therein

in

in favor of A. B., the plaintiff, in the said action for the sum of ——— and do authorize judgement to be entered therefor against me with legal interest thereon from this date and with costs.

This confession of judgement is for a debt justly due and owing to the said plaintiff, to wit, ××××× ××× (here give the particulars of the debt).

(signed) C. D.

C. D., being duly sworn, says that he is the identical person who signed the above statement, and that he is indebted to the said plaintiff, A. B., in the sum of ——— in said statement mentioned, and that the facts stated in the above confession and statement are true.

(signed) C. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before

me

me this —— day of —— A. D. 1888.

signed ————

Consul.

III. The foregoing statement and affidavit shall be spread in full upon the record, and judgement, in the following form, shall be entered thereon.

A. B., Plaintiff
against
C. D., Defendant
} Entry of judgement on the foregoing confession.

In this action the defendant, C. D., having filed his confession of judgement, wherein he authorizes and consents that judgement be entered against him and in favor of the plaintiff, A. B., in the sum of —— together with accruing interest and costs; it is, therefore, considered that the plaintiff recover of and from the defendant the sum of ——, together with accruing interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum and costs, taxed

at

at five dollars.

IV. Costs shall be taxed as follows:

Docketing case	$1.00
Affidavit and seal	2.00
Entering judgement	2.00

(signed) Charles Denby.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 18th 1888.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED

No 755.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
One Copy to Bureau of Statistics
One copy to Treasury.
Ack by No. & file.
DEC 31 1888

Peking November 10th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Reports on Native Opium

No 755.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 10th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In connection with my despatch No 751 of November 4th relating to "Native Opium", I have now the honor to forward, by this mail, a copy of the reports of the Commissioners of Customs on that interesting subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
MR. FORD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED.

No 756.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Refer to Mr. Ford
Act as he may suggest.
DEC 29 1888 aag

Peking November 12th 1888.

acked Dep. G. and Cr ✓

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Copy of a petition in re extension of railroad to Tieng-Chou.

One enclosure.

No 756.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 12th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, a clipping from the North-China News of the 5th inst., containing an abstract of the petition of certain officials to the Admiralty Board for authority to construct a railroad from Tientsin to Tung Chow.

1/56

The petition sets forth succinctly the advantages to be derived from

from the proposed line, which may be summarized as follows:

1. The Company will pay ten per cent. of the profits to the Admiralty.

2. There will be great economy and dispatch in the conveyance of grain.

3. The embankments will serve as a dyke against the inundations of the Yun Ho and Tsing Ho.

4. The railway will be a blessing to students and others visiting Peking and trade at the stations will be much increased.

5. The transportation of tea, en route to Russia, will be greatly facilitated.

6. After this line is built it will be easy to build other lines

eastward

eastward to Shan Hai Kuan or southwards to Ting Kiang, over 1000 li.

7. The personnel of the present company, which is now experienced, will be utilized.

This petition has been warmly approved by the Viceroy Li, and there is little doubt that railroad building on a great scale, will be inaugurated in China.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure.
1. Clipping from North-China Daily News.

Enclosure 1 in No. 756.

Shên Pao-tsing, formerly Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, at present employed in the North, Chow Fuh, Provincial Judge of Chihli, formerly Taotai of Tientsin, and Liu Han-fang, Acting Taotai of Tientsin, petition the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, to lay their project of extension of the railways before Prince Ch'un (the Emperor's father), the head of the Hai Kün Yamên, or Admiralty. The following is a summary of the petition, or report,

The Kai-ping railway from Tang-shan to Yen-chwang, 85 *li*; thence to the river-bank outside Tientsin West Gate, 175 *li*; is in fine working order, no hitch having occurred except some delay caused by the heavy rains. The cost, including rolling stock, bridges, stations, and godowns, has come to something over 1,500,000 Taels, including a temporary foreign loan, a Government subsidy, and the contributions of the Chinese shareholders. The subsidy is 160,000 Taels, and after the ice sets in there will be leisure to furnish the Government with a detailed account of how the money has been applied. The railway already built, of 260 *li* in all, was travelled over personally on October 9th by the Viceroy from Tientsin to Tang-shan, traversing an iron bridge of 800 feet over a river, and 48 other wooden and iron bridges, and he expressed himself much pleased with its solidity and smoothness. Every engine can draw 30 to 40 cars. The popular prejudices against railways have vanished. Grateful for the patronage afforded by the Government, three of the principal Chinese shareholders, Chên Ch'êng-teh, Wu Kwang-tsi, Yueh Hien-t'ang, and Chih Teh-t'ang, have handed in a petition to the before-named officials for submission to the Admiralty. Their report to the latter Board gives this petition, which is to the following effect:—

The popularity of the railway is shown by its success even in the comparatively unimportant part of the country where it first began, as it obtained every day from 500 to 800 passengers besides coals and other freight. Its extension, therefore, to Tungchow in the first place, is strongly urged, and this should be done before building a railway to Shan Hai Kwan, for the following five reasons, the first three of which involve the interests of the Government as well as of the shareholders and the public.

(1) If the railway to Tungchow be sanctioned, the Company are prepared to pay the Admiralty 10 per cent. on the profits. Although these cannot of course be exactly foretold, they cannot fail to be considerable, and this percentage will form a source of revenue as constant and lasting as Customs dues, etc. Should the K'ai-p'ing-Tientsin line receive a development in consequence of the opening of the new line in continuation of it, a similar percentage will be paid by that line also, which will be no small assistance to the Admiralty (Hai-kün Yamên).

(2) In the matter of grain transport there will also be great advantages in the railway over the present system of conveyance by water; economy, freedom from the delay caused by the frequent shallowing, and from the theft of rice by the boatmen, who sprinkle water into the rice to conceal their thefts by swelling its bulk, and thus cause it to rot. Economy of time and money also, for the Government, when the transport of Government stores or cargo of any description is in question.

(3) The embankment will serve as a long dyke to protect the villages and fields from the periodical inundations of the Yün Ho and Fung Ho. The surplus water will still, however, find a means of egress by the arches of the bridges and by the drains which will be built.

(4) During the rainy season just before autumn, carts and horses find great difficulty in getting along; while the water-road is impeded sometimes by floods, sometimes, on the other hand, by shallowing of the water. All the students going to Peking for examination, and all the merchants who travel that way, will look on the new railway as "a boon and a blessing." The stations *en route* will each promote traffic and trade in its own neighbourhood, and give employment to numerous carts and boats, as has been found already on the Tientsin-Taku line.

(5) Russian merchants sending tea to Siberia all send it from Tientsin to Tungchow, and much of this tea will be sent by railway, as they constantly find great difficulty in getting boats owing to these being monopolised by the grain-transporting people.

When the railway to Tungchow is made, it will then be more practicable to build eastwards to Shan Hai Kwan, some 200 *li*, and even southwards to Ts'ing Kiang, over 1,000 *li*, those railways which the Imperial Government thinks so important from a military point of view. In the meantime the completion of the Tientsin-Tungchow railway will ensure to the Government the supply of funds which is of more immediate advantage, and by its financial results will inspire the public with that confidence which will elicit the contributions required for greater enterprises.

At present the Company have at their disposal the services of an experienced *personnel* and skilled labour, and before their dispersion the opportunity should be taken of utilising them for work in which they have already succeeded so well.

The above remarks of the unofficial Committee meet with the warm support of the before-named officials, who remind the Viceroy that the backwardness of shareholders in coming forward was due to their uncertainty whether the Tientsin railway would be continued to Tungchow, all being of opinion that this would be the best paying section. To reassure them, the Sixth Regulation promised that, if conceded, the concession for all railways extending to a distance of 500 *li* from Tientsin should be given to the original Company.

To this Report the Viceroy has replied expressing his satisfaction with the result of his tour of inspection on the Yenchwang-Tientsin and Yenchwang-Tangshan lines, which will be of great value for the safe and speedy transport of troops and munitions of war, "still better than steamers," as he expresses it. His Excellency declares that he believes the new railway will afford the five advantages detailed by the unofficial members (the Chinese are nothing if not numerical). From Tientsin to Tungchow lies the great road from South to North, and a railway between these two points is bound to pay well and to benefit both the Government and the public in general. The Viceroy therefore has great pleasure in communicating to the Hai-kün Yamên the petition of the Company to be allowed to extend the line to Tungchow.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED

No 757.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
DEC 29 1888

Peking, November 12th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Given to Press 31 Dec

Subject.

Selection of the future Empress of China.

One enclosure.

No 757.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 12th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, a translation of the decrees whereby the Emperor has selected the Empress of China and two secondary wives.

1/57

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Translation of decree Nov. 9th 1888.

Enclosure 1 in No. 757.

Edict of the Empress Dowager published in the Peking Gazette of Friday, November 9th 1888.

The Emperor having reverently succeeded to his exalted inheritance, and increasing day by day in maturity, it is becoming that he should select a virtuous Consort, to assist in the administration of the palace, to control the members of his household and to encourage the Emperor himself in upright conduct. Let, therefore, Yeh-ho-na-la, a daughter of Deputy Lieut.-General Kuei Hsiang, whom we have selected for her dignified and virtuous character, become the Empress.

A special edict.

Further edict, same date.

Let Ta-ta-la, aged fifteen years, a daughter of

Chang

Chang Hsii, formerly Vice-President of a Board, become the Secondary Consort of the first rank, and let Ta-ta-la aged thirteen, also daughter of Chang Hsii, formerly Vice-President of a Board, become Imperial Concubine of the second rank.

Respect this.

Translated by
Chas. Denby Jr.
Second Secretary.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
MR. FORD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 758.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
See no. 756.
Refer to Mr. Ford.
DEC 29 1888

Peking, November 13th 1888.

acknowledged by C. Cridler

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Railroad Extension

280
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320

One enclosure.

No 758.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 13th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the full text of the memorial, in re extension of the Tientsin-Taku railroad, of which a synopsis was forwarded in my No 756 of the 12th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. "A Petition for the Tungchow Extension Railway" clipped fr. Chinese Times Nov 10 1888

Enclosure in No: 758.

[Transmitted by Minister Denby.]

3rd November, 1888.

A PETITION FOR THE TUNGCHOW EXTENSION RAILWAY.

Their Excellencies, Shên Pao Chêng, Chou Fu, and Liu Han-fang, conjointly submit a report to His Excellency the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, regarding the present condition of the Tientsin-Tongshan Railway, and advocating the extension of the said line to Tungchow in accordance with the earnest wishes of the shareholders. Their Excellencies affirm that they are prompted to make this report by the reception of a petition from certain shareholders, who plead for the said extension of the Tientsin Railway, in order to safeguard their capital, and to return a greater subsidy to the State. They (*i.e.*, Shên Pao Chêng and Chou Fu) were recommended by the Board of Admiralty in their memorial to the Throne last year to be made Directors of the experimental railway, and since that time they have been exerting themselves to conciliate the feelings and ascertain the opinions of the people, besides which they have directed the shareholders to elect their Board of Managers, and also formulated six regulations for the carrying out of the project.

As soon as all preliminaries were arranged, the Managers of the Railway Company energetically set about to raise funds, engage a working staff, purchase materials, and they commenced work without a moment's delay. The work proceeded rapidly and favourably, the only drawback being sometimes caused by the heavy summer rains which put a temporary stoppage to active prosecution of the enterprise. At times, too, there were difficulties and misapprehensions with the people and gentry, who objected to the giving up of their land, but these were quietly settled by the local authorities who were directed to manifest the strictest justice.

During the latter part of the last 8th moon, the sectional line extending from Yen-chuang to Tientsin, covering a distance of 175 *li*, reached its completion, its terminus being located on the north bank of the Peiho. The construction of this line, together with the cost of rolling stock, bridges, and stations, required an outlay of over Tls.1,300,000, and of this sum a portion has been loaned from foreigners, while another portion of Tls.160,000, has been borrowed from the government funds. These loans will be returned either when more capital has been raised, or when the earnings of the working line allow of the repayment. The line is now completed, but the financial obligations of the company have not been adjusted, and it will not be until after the close of the river that a detailed statement of the expenditures and liabilities can be made out and submitted. Formerly, when the Kaiping Railway was only a short section, the shareholders did not venture to invite H.E. the Viceroy to inspect the line, but when the Tongku-Tientsin Railway was completed, making, in connection with the Kaiping-Tongku section, a line of 360 *li*, they earnestly requested the Viceroy to make a personal inspection.

Accordingly, on the 5th day of the 9th moon just passed, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Directors and Managers of the Railway Company, made the desired inspection, proceeding through the entire line as far as Tongshan, and found the track in a very firm and solid condition, and everything highly satisfactory, including the 48 bridges (large and small), the locomotives and carriages, the engine sheds, etc. He found that one locomotive could draw 30 or 40 carriages with the greatest speed and absolute safety, far surpassing the speed of steamers, and he was loud and demonstrative in his praises. When the shareholders heard how pleased the Viceroy was with the railway they were all overjoyed, and will now engage in the enterprise with greater zeal than ever. But now, inasmuch as all difficulties with the people in the matter of purchasing land have been settled, and the company is perfectly capable of managing its own affairs, there is no further need of the present Directors' services, and they would respectfully beg to resign. Fearing, however, lest there may be no one to render protection, they would suggest that Liu Han-fang, the Acting Customs' Taotai of Tientsin, and Hu Jê-fen, Territorial Taotai, may be appointed to afford such assistance as may from time to time be required. The Directors before retiring, would submit a petition which they have received from certain shareholders, setting forth the advantages of an immediate extension of the line to Tungchow. This petition states as follows: Although the present line of railway is in its experimental stage, yet the freight from coal and merchandise is already considerable, beside which from 500 to 800 passengers daily travel in the trains. Since freight and passenger traffic in a comparatively out-of-the-way region is thus satisfactory, it is evident that the people are well pleased with the innovation, and the enterprise has every prospect of success. In the future, railways will be of the greatest utility to the State in the matter of coast defence, inasmuch as they will enable soldiers, arms, and ammunition to be transported with the greatest facility and rapidity. But in the initial stage of any great enterprise the people are prone to entertain fears and suspicions, and will not take active participation therein. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, to temporarily contract a foreign loan in order to arrive at a speedy completion of the line, and thus fulfil the desire of H.E. the Seventh Prince. It is quite impracticable, however, to at once undertake the extension to Shan-hai-kuan, because that region being near to the sea, desolate and unpopulous, business cannot be profitable, and merchants will not subscribe to the shares. In Western countries, when railways were first introduced, they were located through the most prosperous and populous regions, so that the people's confidence was at once secured.

After considering the matter from every point, whether for the advantage of the Government or the railway corporation, the petitioners are of the opinion that a wise policy would require the line to be first extended to Tungchow and when that extension is completed, other lines will be easy of accomplishment. There are five important considerations why this extension is advantageous. 1st. In the present state of China's requirements, nothing is more urgent than coast defence, and in order to provide for coast defence nothing is more needed than funds. If sanction be given to the construction of the line to Tungchow, the shareholders are willing that one-tenth of their net earnings should be annually given to the coast defence funds, as a return to the Board of Admiralty for the granting of the concession. Though no fixed estimate can be given to this annual subsidy, yet it is reasonable to expect that the amount will not be trifling, and this additional income may be regarded as a part of the revenue. If by reason of the Tungchow extension, the business of the Tientsin-Tongshan line should be materially increased, the shareholders of that line will also be willing to similarly subsidise the coast defence funds, and thus considerable additional income will be derived. 2ndly. In the transportation of tribute rice to Tungchow, whenever the river becomes shallow, the railway can be utilized, with much greater economy than by the use of boats, besides securing freedom from stealing, and dampness to the rice. And whatever else the Government has to transport, the railway will carry it with great economy and surpassing speed. 3rdly. The track of the railway is laid on a high and solid

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the side of a river will serve as a barrier against flood, so that when the Yun Ho or the F'eng Ho overflows, the fields and houses will be protected from inundation. The bridges along the line will afford adequate outlets for the flood-water to spread itself. The above three considerations are of great advantage to the Government. 4thly. The country between Tientsin and Peking during the season of the autumn rains is exceedingly difficult for travelling, and whenever any river overflows, much of the land is flooded, so that travelling is attended with great hardships. The students who proceed to Peking for the literary examinations, and those merchants who trade between Tientsin and the Capital are all eagerly looking forward to the speedy construction of the Tungchow line. When the line is completed, flourishing market towns will spring up along the route, and great business activity will be given to the different cities, towns, and villages, so that an increasing demand for boats and carts will be created. Taking the Tientsin-Taku section as an illustration, it is absolutely certain that boatmen and carters along the line will not be deprived of their livelihood, but, on the contrary, their earnings will be increasedly. 5th. The Russian merchants all forward their tea to Russia *vid* Tungchow, and during the season when the tribute rice is being transported, there is an insufficient number of boats, and much trouble arises therefrom. If a railway line be constructed, transportation can be made by land as well as by the river, and we should reap the profit of the freight to augment the working income of the line. These two considerations are advantageous to the public.

A railway, in order to be capable of successive extensions, must be profitable to the capitalists as well as to the Government. The Tientsin-Taku line, being located adjacent to the Peiho and the Taku Bar, much of the freight is monopolised by steamers and sailing vessels, so that the earnings of the line from its passenger and freight traffic will hardly be adequate to liquidate the Company's debts, to pay the Government a subsidy, and to defray the working expenses of the railway.

Without the assistance of the Tungchow line, the funds of the Company will soon be exhausted, and the enterprise, although fairly commenced, will be difficult of achieving success. In the memorial of the Board of Admiralty last year, it was stated that when the mines in the vicinity of Peking should be developed railway connections can be made. The mines to the east of Peking are now in need of railways to connect them, and if an extension be laid to Tungchow, much advantage and convenience will accrue therefrom, and the mercantile public will eagerly come forward to share in the enterprise. After this line is constructed, not only will it be practicable to construct the Shan-hai-kuan line, a distance of only over 200 *li*, for the protection of our north-eastern frontiers, but wealthy men will be found who will invest their capital to construct a line to Chingkiang-fu, a distance of over 2,000 *li*. H. E. the Seventh Prince has the welfare of his country at heart, and whatever is of real advantage to his people is fully within his comprehension. Just now all classes in Tientsin and Tungchow, without a dissentient voice among them, are eagerly waiting for the speedy completion of the desired line. If sanction be granted, the petitioners will undertake to invite shares and raise the necessary capital, and employ the present experienced staff of engineers and workmen, thus to secure speedier completion of work and greater economy of expense. They earnestly hope that the above considerations may be immediately laid before H. E. the Viceroy, and by him submitted to the Board of Admiralty.

The above petition was received from the shareholders. The Directors beg to remark that in the memorial of the Board of Admiralty last year, it was provided that upon completion of the Tientsin-Tongshan Railway, it should be extended to Shan-hai-kuan. The Company's shareholders, however, now request for the extension of the Tungchow line first, and it would appear that, while for considerations of coast defence the Shan-hai-kuan line is more urgent, yet for reasons of pecuniary profit, the Tungchow line demands prior construction. Last year, when steps were being taken to construct the Tientsin line, because merchants unwilling to invest their capital until permission was granted to build the Tungchow line, it was stipulated in the 6th Regulation that whenever future extensions of the railway should be made within a distance of from 300 to 500 *li* from Tientsin, it should be incorporated within this Company, and this arrangement was sanctioned. The present petition of the shareholders, therefore, is pertinent, as the question discussed concerns vitally their interests. The Directors submit these considerations to H. E. the Viceroy that he may communicate them to the Board of Admiralty and by them laid before the Throne.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No 759.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
DEC 29 1888

Peking November 14th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Ack'n despatches.

№ 759.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 14th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No 351 and 352, of the 24th Sept. and 3rd Oct: respectively. I have the honor to say that I will take great pleasure in receiving Mr. Martin as a member of this Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
MR. FORD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED.

No 760.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Refer to Mr. Ford
Copy to Treasury Dept.
Ack. accordingly.
DEC 29 1888

Peking November 16th 1888.

Rec'd to Jany 9.
Jany 9. 1889 Ent'd

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.)

Subject.

Opium, crude and prepared.

One enclosure.

No 760.

Legation of the United States.

Peking November 16th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to you the reports of the Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs on "Opium Crude and Prepared". The following is an abstract of the average of results arrived at.

760

Relative Value and Weight

Description	Value per 100 catties Hk Tls	Boiling out-turn of 100 catties catties	Value of boiling out-turn. Hk Tls
Patna	408	52	465

Benares

Description	Value per 100 catties Hk Tls.	Boiling out-turn of 100 catties catties	Value of boiling out-turn Hk Tls.
Benares	397	54	462
Malwa	470	72	540
Persian	415	74	480
Turkey	423	76	524.

Net weight of chests, Tare allowances etc., Weight. Contents of chests vary from 112.50 catties (old) to 127.50 catties (new).-

Tare Allowances. At Ningpo and Swatow 12½ catties per chest are allowed; at Foochow 1¼ catties. No rule reported at other ports.

Trade, Taxation etc.:

Except at Newchwang, Chinkiang, Tamsui, Takow and Amoy, there is no trade in prepared opium. There is

There is a tax on boiled opium in Kwantung, at Tientsin and Chefoo.

At Shanghai the Customs levy a tax on boiled opium of Hk Tls 60 per picul — imported and exported.

At Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow and Canton 5 per cent ad valorem.

Generally speaking the legitimate wholesale trade, whether inland coastwise or abroad, in prepared opium is insignificant. The boiling is done by retail shops.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

A Customs publication "Opium Crude and prepared" II Special Series No 10.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 761.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
DEC 29 1888

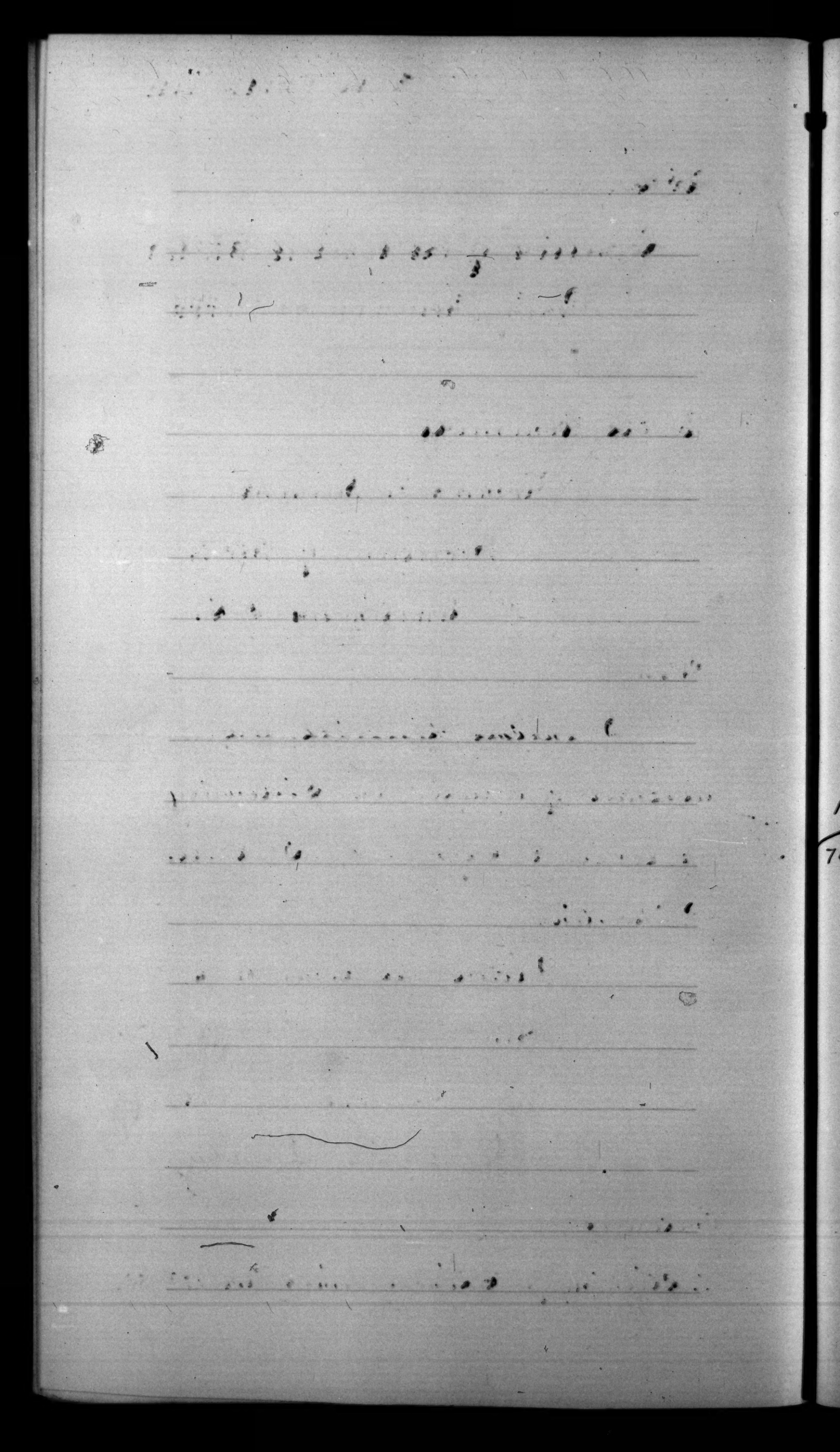
Peking, November 20th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Diplomacy in Ancient China.



One enclosure.

No 761.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 20th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, an abstract of a paper on "Diplomacy in Ancient China" by Dr W. A. P. Martin.

1/761

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Clipping fr. Chinese Times Nov 17th '88.

whose good services are much appreciated by the Viceroy Li, Sir Robert Hart, and Admiral Lang.

The building of the dock proceeds fairly, though not so fast as had been expected at one time, owing to the difficulties which had to be encountered on the west side of the basin. The wall there has to be founded on a bank of pure black mud. The abutments which were sunk into the mud, substantial as they were, fell over in all directions like cranky ships or top-heavy men when the mud became unstable during the rains, and before the abutments reached solid soil. The French engineers tried but in vain to straighten the walls and establish them firmly, and Monsieur Griffon, the chief engineer, used many ingenious devices to the admiration of all beholders, who trusted he would ultimately succeed in his efforts.

You said in your paper of the 3rd Nov. that the French engineers had now overcome the water which had run into the basin during the heavy rains, but this statement requires some modification, in so far as that the last tenth of the inundation defies all efforts to get rid of it. As long as the water was over a certain depth, say 6ft. the pumps were able to diminish it at the rate of 3in. or 4in. daily, but when it came to about the 6ft. level a leak was discovered that cannot yet be stopped, and the lower the surface of the falling water the greater is the external pressure on this leak. Indeed the powerful pumps have, during the last fortnight, had but little effect on it. Taking the affair altogether, the difficulties of building this dock are very great, and all Monsieur Griffon's talents and experience are required to finish the work. On the other hand, the workshops and magazines are coming near to completion. They are very fine and novel specimens of architecture, not surpassed in this country. A round chimney is rising. It will be 100 feet high. Without doubt the French contractors are doing their work well.

The *Yiksang* brought us 3,000 cases of "cocoa powder" for the heavy guns of the fleet and for the batteries of Port Arthur. This powder came from the firm of Cramer & Buchholz of Rübeland.

Diplomacy in Ancient China.

[Abstract of a paper read by Dr. Martin at a meeting of the Peking Oriental Society on the 25th of October. Supplied by request.]

Diplomacy is an art new to the Chinese, but one for which they evince a marvellous aptitude. With them it is the revival of a lost art—one which rose with the feudal institutions of the Chows, and flourished most in the stormiest period of that famous dynasty. Diplomacy may be defined as the art of conducting the intercourse of nations. It supposes the existence of states that carry on their intercourse on a footing of equality. This makes it evident why it flourished in the period referred to; why it disappeared like a stream absorbed in the sands of a boundless desert; and why it has re-appeared in our own day, after an interval of more than two thousand years.

The triumph of Ch'in, by which all rival states were swept from the arena, was the death-blow of ancient diplomacy. The empire was thenceforth one and indivisible from the desert of Tartary to the borders of Burmah, and from the foot of the Himalayas to the shores of the Eastern sea. No rival, no equal, was known to exist on the face of the globe. Envoys no longer sped on secret missions from court to court Alliances ceased to be formed, because there was no state whose friendship could bring strength, or whose opposition could occasion danger. Diplomacy in any proper sense was impossible, and all that the Chinese of later ages could know of it was a legend of the past, which connected itself with a few illustrious names.

The best way to treat the subject on the present occasion is to take up some of those "names," and endeavour to evoke from them the busy actors in a slow but momentous revolution.

To trace the steps by which a petty principality in the north-west attained to such preponderance that all the other states combined to check its progress, forms one of the most instructive chapters in Chinese history; but it does not belong to the subject of this paper. The princes of Ch'in, rude and uncultivated as they were, displayed for the most part that element of greatness which consists in the choice of the fittest instruments. These they sought both at home and abroad, attracting to their Court men of talent from neighbouring countries by the offer of high office and great rewards. One instance out of many will suffice to illustrate the effect of this policy. A young man by the name of Shang Yang, who was well versed in political science, sought employment with the Prince of Wei. The prince hesitated. "Kill him," said his Minister, "if you do not employ him; but never permit him to give his great abilities to the service of a rival state." The prince still hesitated; and Shang Yang proceeded to the Court of Ch'in, where he was warmly welcomed, and reformed everything from the tenure of land to the discipline of the army. It was largely through his influence that his adopted country attained such power as to threaten the independence of all the other principalities.

It was here that diplomacy came on the stage as a leading factor in deciding the destiny of states. The diplomat became the most conspicuous figure of the age, rising above the generals, because generals marched as he directed; more influential even than princes, because the prince decided in accordance with the far-sighted views of his diplomatic adviser. Jove sat wrapped in his pavilion of clouds, and Mercury engrossed the scene as he sped back and forth on winged sandals.

The period is that when Alexander was pushing his conqests in the West of Asia; the arena that portion of China which lies to the north of the Yangtze-kiang.

If we follow some of these envoys we shall see them gathering the states into groups, binding them by treaties, and hurling them against opposing confederations. The two principal groups are Ch'in and its adherents in the North-west; and Ch'i Chao and others in the East. The principal agents in arraigning them against each other are two diplomatists named Suchin and Changi.

They issued from the same school, but they became implacable enemies, and their lives were spent in a ceaseless conflict. Su was the senior, and he had the good fortune to be the first to conceive and carry out a magnificent project. That was the formation into a solid phalanx of the six Eastern States to resist the advance of the rising power of the North-west.

Alone and unfriended he presented himself at the Court of Yen, on the site of our present Peking. Here it was, on the very ground where we are now assembled, that the grand drama began to unfold. Without money or influence, he found no ready way to open the doors of the great; and for a whole year danced attendance on numerous courtiers before he could induce anyone to procure him an interview with the Prince.

That interview was decisive. Su was not the only one who saw the danger to which the other states were exposed by the aggressions of Ch'in; but he alone saw how it could be averted. In eloquent

terms he set forth the necessity of immediate action ; and showed that the only hope of successful resistance lay in the formation of an alliance, which, diverting the forces of the six states from the mad work of mutual destruction, would turn their united strength against a common foe. The prince was delighted, the feasibility of the scheme was no longer doubtful, and by carrying it into execution he would secure to himself the honour of taking the lead in a patriotic movement of unparalleled importance. He invested Su with the rank of ambassador ; and despatched him with letters of credence to the Courts of the other five powers—a precedent which the Chinese of our day still keep in view when they send an envoy with credentials to half the powers of Europe.

Su exposed to each his plan of mutual defence, and obtained from each a pledge of adhesion, conditional on the co-operation of all.

By gaining the Prince of Ch'u, he forged successfully the last link of his long chain —a chain strong enough to confine an unscrupulous aggressor within bounds ; and to secure in a great measure the blessings of peace to a family of states hitherto discordant and belligerent. "For fifteen years," says the historian, "the armies of Ch'in did not dare to show themselves outside the mountain pass of Hanku."

The man who could effect this was worthy of all the honours that could be heaped upon him. His chief dignity was that of President of the Sextuple League ; and in order that he might render it effective each of the six powers conferred on him the seal of a separate chancellorship.

The masterly arguments by which Su conquered his ascendancy are given *in extenso* in the voluminous work of Szema. They read more like state papers than like the speeches that Livy is wont to put into the mouth of his heroes. How skilfully he adapts his mode of address to the disposition of each ruler? In one he kindles ambition, in another jealousy ; he flatters the pride of a third, and awakens the shame of a fourth.

This last case is worth particularising. The prince of Han was inclined to attach himself to the great power of the West. Su concluded his speech, by asking "If it was not better to be the head of a chicken then the tail of an ox?" 寧爲雞口不爲牛後—a proverb which, from its use on that occasion, has acquired an undying celebrity.

To Su's brother, Sutai, himself a skilful diplomatist, is ascribed the proverb : "When bird and oyster fight together, the fisherman bags both," 鷸蚌相持漁人得利, one of those shining nuggets, which in China the departing stream of time has left so plentifully scattered among its sands.

The elder Su, by yielding to a tender passion, and becoming involved in an undiplomatic intrigue, did more to undo his life-work than his worst enemy had previously been able to effect.

That enemy was Changi, his quondam comrade at the school of Devil's Hollow 鬼谷. In talent little if at all inferior to Su, Chang's career is wanting in that unity which imparts a kind of grandeur to the achievements of the former. His life was divided between internal administration and external politics. As administrator and military chief he served by turns two or three states, always securing a temporary preponderance to the one that employed him—unlike his rival who served six at once, and promoted equally the interests of all.

As a negotiator he effected one or two partial alliances ; but his chief claim to distinction is the skill he displayed in sowing discord among the members of the eastern league.

Smarting under an insult received from Su when the league was still in a nebulous condition, he posted away to the capital of Ch'in, resolved to devote his life to the destruction of the league, as the best way of taking revenge. Winning the confidence of the Prince, he rose to the highest positions in the state, being sometimes general, sometimes diplomatic envoy, and more than once clothed with the dignity of Prime Minister.

It was in his diplomatic character that he performed the most marvellous feats. Labouring to undo the work of Su, he continued to keep him in a state of perpetual anxiety during his life-time, and ultimately to effect the dissolution of the confederacy immediately on the death of its author.

The most remarkable incident in his career occurred in the kingdom of Ch'u.

The army of Ch'u had been totally routed in a conflict with Ch'in ; and the Prince of the latter demanded as the price of peace the cession of a disputed territory in exchange for another.

"No," replied the vanquished chief, "give me your Chancellor, who has always been plotting mischief against me, and I will surrender the territory without asking a foot of ground in exchange."

This was a little like Philip's demand for the surrender of Demosthenes—a proposition which the orator likened to wolves demanding of shepherds the surrender of their dogs as a condition of peace.

The Prince reported the strange proposal to his Minister, probably with no thought of compliance. To his surprise, Changi answered: "I am ready—send me to the camp of the enemy."

On arrival he was thrown into prison and menaced with death, but he had an acquaintance at court, whom he could rely on as *amicus in curia*. Through this man he conveyed to the reigning beauty a hint that the Western Prince was about to send a beautiful woman as his ransom. The fair favourite took alarm, and procured his release without waiting for the ransom.

Seeking an interview with the Prince, under guise of thanking him for his clemency, he sought to repay his debt of gratitude by tendering the best advice in his power—that was to abandon the confederacy, and to join his fortunes with those of his powerful neighbour.

No translation could do justice to the argument which Changi employed on this occasion ; because it bristles all over with allusions to places whose names are strange to Europeans, and to facts of history which out of China have no significance. But the Prince to whom it was addressed understood it. How deep the effect it produced may be inferred from the fact that his kinsman, Chü-yuen, the gifted poet, tried in vain to deter him from following Changi's counsel. Other grievances he no doubt had ; but failing in this, the poet, like Ahithophel, went away and drowned himself.

On his way home Changi visited the court of Han, and succeeded in detaching the Prince of that country also from the confederacy. He had gone forth alone and unattended—a voluntary victim offering to be sacrificed to the resentment of an enemy. He returned, leading in his train the envoys of two hostile powers.

Sent on special missions to the other powers, he had the satisfaction of seeing them also brought to accept the liege money of the Prince of Ch'in.

The paper goes on to show how the minor states were alternately attracted and repelled like electrified balls ; and how the Eastern confederacy was in part resuscitated by the labours of Kungsun Yen, a diplomatist, who on that account is sometimes compared to Su. It relates the dip-

lomatic triumphs of Liu Siang-ju, in restoring to his master a priceless gem; and in compelling the Prince of Ch'in to keep time to his master's music. This last incident is compared to the audacity of Bismarck in lighting his cigar in the presence of the Austrian Ambassador, when Austria had the leadership of the Diet.

In either case a trivial act was invested with a grave political significance, and it required diplomatic talent of the highest order to turn it to account.

The object of the paper is to show diplomacy in action rather than to set forth rules or theories; hence an apparent excess of historical detail. There were recognized rules forming a kind of code, as shown in the writer's paper on "International Law in Ancient China." He chooses not to repeat what he has there said. Among those rules and usages there was:

1st. No such convenient fiction as extra-territoriality.

2nd. No such thing as a minister plenipotentiary.

3rd. No resident minister.

These points were illustrated at some length, and the paper concluded by showing how the Chinese interpret our modern politics by the light of their ancient history.

The New Pei-t'ang.

This noble edifice, designed and constructed by Abbé Favier of the Lazarist Society, rapidly approaches towards the first stages of completion. Although no doubt the internal decorations will occupy some months before the great work is entirely finished in all its multifarious details, the building will be ready for the opening and consecration on the 8th December. The organ has gone forward to Peking, and the painted windows, which are said to be fine works in all respects, whether as regards design, execution, or colouring, are mostly in their places. By great good fortune these numerous pieces of glass work arrived in Peking in remarkable order; practically no damage by breakage having been suffered. The few hurts are trivial, and cannot be observed. The organ also, said to be a master-piece of Cavaille Col of Paris, will no doubt be ready to take its important part in the grand service to be held at the consecration.

In saying the new Cathedral was smaller than Tong-ka-doo, outside the Shanghai walls, we find we were inaccurate, the new Peking basilica being the larger of the two, and as regards size is only exceeded by the

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No 762.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
DEC 29 1888

Peking November 20th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Re Barker Concessions.

One enclosure.

No. 762.

Legation of the United States.

Peking November 20th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I herewith enclose a clipping from the Tientsin Times of the 17th inst., relating to the Barker Concessions.

1/762

Divers persons here, who claim to be well posted, assure me that Mr. Barker has valuable concessions which are now on a firm basis.

I have no means of ascertaining the exact facts relating thereto.

I

I have never had any communication with Mr. Barker or any of his agents.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. As above.

Enclosure in 762.

The *Japan Mail* states, in an unusually authoritative form, that the Mitkiewicz-Barker Scheme of Chinese finance has been revived and all but completed, with Mitkiewicz left out. We believe our contemporary to be quite correctly informed on this subject; and indeed he might have made the announcement in even more definite terms than he has done. The basis of the Scheme of 1887 was, as our readers will remember, the supply of money to China on advantageous terms in exchange for important concessions, which, however, had not then assumed a shape which could be practically discussed. Now the negotiations have reached a much clearer stage, and the protocol now signed, or about to be signed, will form the basis of an international compact which will solve all the financial difficulties of China, and inaugurate an era of activity in great national undertakings. Whether China has paid too high a price for her financial relief is not of supreme importance. The country cannot be given away to foreigners more ruinously than its resources are now wasted and its wealth drained by individual natives; and much may be forgiven to those, whether foreign or native, who are instrumental in breaking the ancient spell and introducing a new order of things.

The *Japan Mail* says, truly enough, that, money not being specially cheap in America, there was no apparent reason for going to that country for financial assistance. The money market, or at least the bullion market, of the whole commercial world is practically one, and an operation can be as easily carried out in London, Paris, or Berlin, as in New York or Philadelphia. And we believe Mr. Barker's financial scheme for China has its real base in L[illegible]. The business has fallen to Amer[illegible] because they had the intelligence to grasp the problem, and the motive power to carry it through. It will be time enough to comment on the details when they are made public.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED.

No 763.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
DEC 29 1888 aab

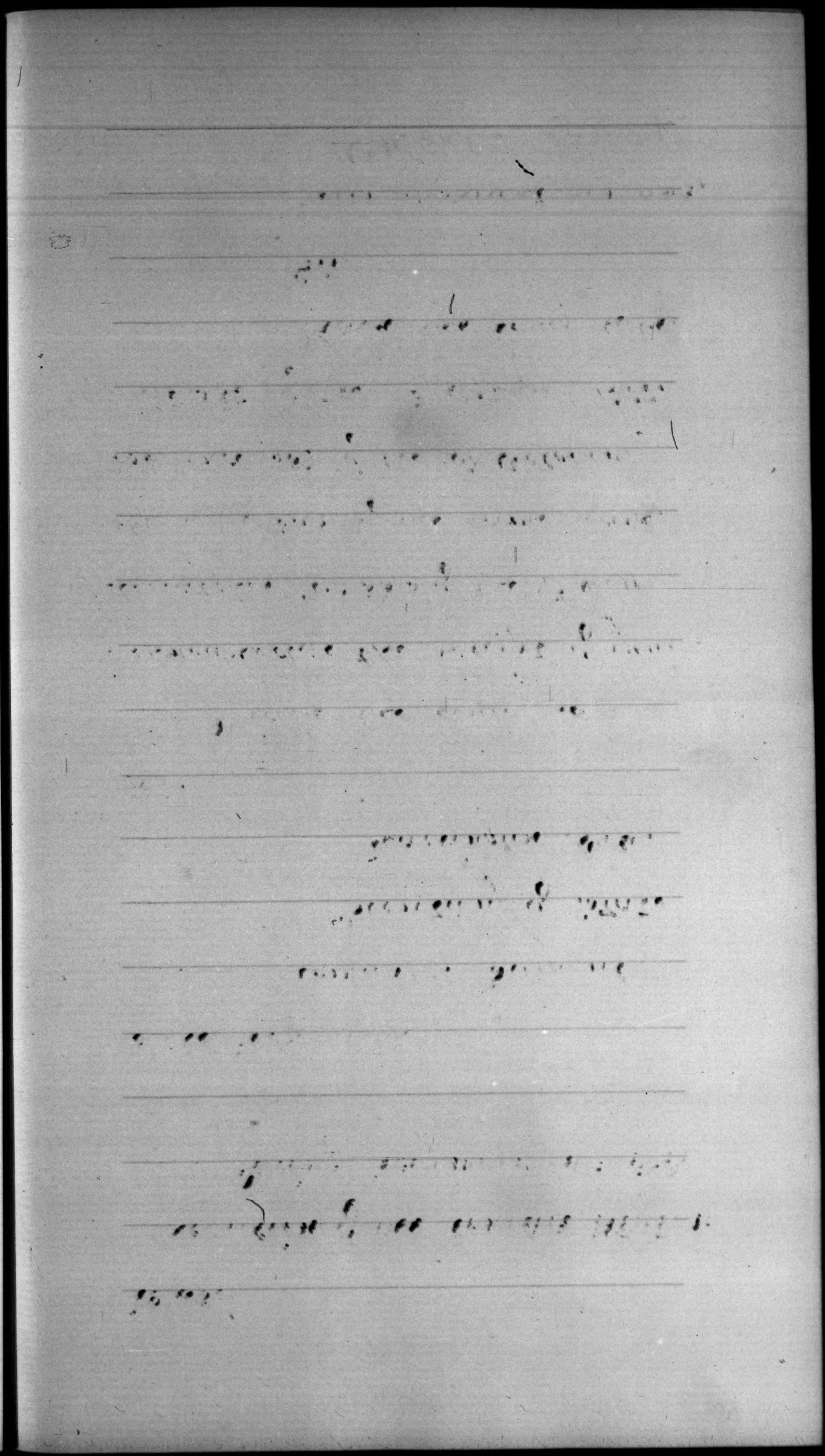
Peking, November 20th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Ackn despatches 354 - 358 incl.



No 763.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 20th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No 353 of the 9th October 354 and 355 of the same date, 356 and 357 of the 10th October, and 358 of the 11th October 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and MR. FORD

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1888
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject —
Mr. Ford can print —
DEC 29 1888

No 764. The undersigned.

Legation of the United States

Peking, November 22d 1888.

Jany 2. 1889 Cied Cs

W. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Return of American citizens

in China.

Synopsis

Encloses the above.

No 764 One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 22nd, 1888.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

As it may be a matter of interest to the Department to know the number and occupation of our citizens resident in this Empire, I enclose a
764 Return thereof which I have compiled from reports submitted to me from our several Consuls.

With the exception of Shanghai, the classification is complete as to occupation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Return as above.

— Return of American citizens resident in China, compiled from Con

Consular jurisdiction	Number	Adults		Children		— Occupation —											
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Clergymen and families	Missionaries	Missionary teachers	Students	Merchants	Traders	Farmers	Clerks in mercantile offices	Professors	Teachers	Employees	
Shanghai	400	not classified				5									50	345	it.
Ningpo	44	22	11	7	4	2	35			2			5				
Foochow	51	18	20	6	7	2	42			4			3				
Amoy	41	not classified				8	20			9			4				
Canton	75	do		do		3	65			1			6				
Chinkiang	77	do		do		2	69			3			3				
Kiukiang	49	do		do		2	44			2			1				
Chefoo	87	31	32	13	11		79					7	1				
Tientsin	186	63	57	not classified		4	152	6	1	2	3		5	2	11		
Newchwang	12	6	2		4										12		
	1022	140	122	26	26	28	506	6	1	23	3	7	28	2	73	345	
16		4	4	5	4	5	3	3	3	2							

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 22nd 1898

* No registration is not computed
occupations.

Charles Denby
United States Minister

... in Shensi, compiled from Consular Reports 1888. —

... cupation —

Journalists	Mechanics	Miners	Others (artisans, artists, etc.)	Professors	Students	Unspecified	Remarks.
					50	345 [#]	
2			5				Tsechuting Tungchow
4			2				
9			4				Tsechuting Fowpeh
1			6				Tsechuting Luotsu, Hsingchow and Pakhoo
3			3				Tsechuting Wuchen and Yenchow
2			1				Tsechuting Kweihwa
		7	1				
2	3		5	2	11	1	Tsechuting Yehting
					12		
23	3	7	28	2	73	345	

[#] As registration is not compulsory, it is impossible to classify all occupations.

Charles Denby
United States Minister

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 12 1889
RECEIVED.

Ack. by No 1 Ille

No. 765.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 24th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Forwards Customs Gazette.

One Copy to Bureau of Statistics Jany 14-

One Copy to Treasury Jany 14

No 765.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 24th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward under seperate cover the Customs Returns of Trade for July- September 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 12 1889
RECEIVED.

No 766.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Give to Press. Copy & Cnld Leg
Ack. by Number and File.
JAN 12 1889 adv

Legation of the United States
Peking, November 26th, 1888

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Mr. Denby informs Department of a present of 6 railway carriages to the Emperor of China by French Legislature.

No 766.

Legation of the United States

Peking, November 26th, 1888.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform you that Monsieur Pinvert, Chief of the French Syndicate in China, has presented to Prince Chun six railway carriages, built in France on which the arts of French construction and decoration have been expended, for His Majesty the Emperor.

Three of the carriages are very handsomely fitted in yellow green and blue satin, with all the necessary sleeping and toilet arrangements, which are intended for the private use of the Emperor, Empress and high officials of Court;

the

the Shore on for their Inspectors attendants, guards, &c:
their carriages it is estimated cost about 150000
francs. They have erected Engine House, about 1½ miles
from here, - having been conveyed thither by water - from
whence they will be brought here by portable rails.
They will be taken first to the Imperial Villa
and be drawn by Eunuchs over a small line to
be laid down then for the benefit of the Empress
and Empress. This will enable their Inspectors
to enjoy, in a measure, the comfort of travelling
over the iron road.

A small line will afterwards be built in the
Imperial Pleasure Grounds, about 2 miles in length
when all the carriages will be employed and propelled
by a small Engine constructed for the purpose.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 12 1889
RECEIVED.

No 767.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JAN 12 1889

Peking, November 30th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging despatch No ~~767~~ 359.

No 767.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 30th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 359, of the 17th October, enclosing a copy of Department circular of the 11th Oct., in re importation of spurious and adulterated teas.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 18 1889
RECEIVED.

No 768.

Legation of the United States.

Peking December 1st 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Effect of Exclusion Act on the people of China.

Synopsis

Views of Chinese papers. Measures of protection discussed. Improbability of retaliation by China.

No 768.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 1st 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the native paper at Canton - the Kuang Pao - teems with discussions of the American Chinese question.

The passage of the Exclusion Act is ascribed to the pendency of the presidential election and to a desire to conciliate the Irish.

The emigration to Australia is put

put at 15000 since 1861 and is said to be confined to the people of Fukkien and Kwangtung.

As between England and China, it is supposed that some settlement will be arrived at.

As to the United States no hope seems to be entertained that our policy will be reversed, and prohibition of all immigration from all countries to our country is anticipated. Retaliatory measures are advised. Attention is called to the fact that United States citizens coming to China do not renounce their allegiance to their own country and, therefore, it should be no objection that Chinese in the

United

United States retain their allegiance. Some comparison is made between antagonism to Chinese and the ancient condition of negroes in the United States. Race prejudice thus produces difficulty in settling the questions involved.

The abolition of commercial relations for ten years is recommended. All direct trade should be interdicted and the introduction of American goods by foreigners and natives prohibited.

Chinese merchants should be compelled to return to China and Americans in China ordered home.

This

This paper is conducted by a former American student who is pretty well posted on our home politics.

The Secretary of the Chinese Legation has defended in it's columns the action of his chief in negotiating the late treaty. He states that all his conduct was in obedience to positive orders from the Tsungli Yamen. He claims that the treaty was right in this, that it looked to the interest of Chinese-American residents, that this interest is more important than that of the laboring classes, and could be conserved in no way except by consenting to the exclusion

of

of laborers.

Undoubtedly this view is correct, and the present reactionary policy of China, induced by popular pressure at home, is a serious mistake.

What the views of the Government at Peking may be I am not informed. My judgment is that it will calmly await the inauguration of the new administration, in the vague hope that some benefit may be derived from its action.

Meantime, I do not anticipate any serious trouble in China. It is impossible, of course, to say what may happen among the excitable population of Canton.

Ct

At my suggestion, all possible measures have been taken by the Admiral to meet any emergency. He has three ships at Shanghai, one at Canton and one at Tientsin. Riots affecting one nationality mean, in China, danger for all foreigners. This is so completely understood that there is no difference between the measures of protection by the naval forces of all countries vouchsafed to citizens of any nationality. All foreigners, in case of popular émeutes, are protected alike by all foreign navies.

What the future may bring forth is difficult of conjecture.

3

I may say, however, that the conjuncture of affairs will not, in my opinion, produce the enforcement of any specific retaliatory measures. Our intercourse with China is entirely to her advantage. Her statesmen realize that even our educational and religious movements redound solely to her benefit. She is embarking today in grand schemes of progress. It is understood that a railway will immediately be constructed between Tientsin and Jung Chow. In trade and commerce China would be the main sufferer from vindictive legislation. Her Emperor is about to take active personal

Control

control of the government. Her government will act slowly but will ultimately with some immaterial alterations ratify the new treaty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 1 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Bureau of Accts will note
Ack by subject and File
FEB 1 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

No. 769.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 8th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Arrival of Mr. Martin, Secretary of Legation.

No 769.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 8th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Mr. Howard Martin arrived in Peking on the 7th inst., and entered on his duties as Secretary of this Legation on the following day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 1 1889
RECEIVED.

Tariff inclosed
one copy
by mail Feby 19 -
Notified copy to Treasury
Feby 19 Ed'r

Dispatch
18

No 770. Two Enclosures

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 10th, 1888.

Mr. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

General Tariff for Trade in China.

Synopsis

Mr. Denby encloses two copies of the above tariff and refers to the changes in duty on soft wood planks from 5 % ad valorem to 1 tael per piece.

No 770. Two Enclosures

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 10th, 1888.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to Enclose herewith two copies of the General Tariff for the trade of China, which have been prepared by the Foreign Customs Inspectorate.

770 It is to be noticed that the tariff on soft wood planks, which on page 38 is put at 5% ad valorem, was on my protest changed to seven mace per 1000 feet taking one inch in thickness as the standard, the treaty rate.

The idea seems to prevail in the United States that the tariff in China is excessive.

Se

An inspection of this list will show that the ordinary ad valorem duty is five per cent and that specific duties are light. It must be said, however, that the latter duties add greatly to the burdens of trade, but they are in the nature of internal taxation, and apply to native and foreign goods alike.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 2.

Copies of tariff as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 1 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2

No 771.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. & ft add
FEB 2 1889

Peking, December 12th 1888.

Feby 4 Curtis

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Consecration of the new Pei Tang Catholic Cathedral at Peking.

Synopsis.

Remarks on the progress of the Catholic Church in China. Recital of troubles over old site. Some discussion of the French claim to protectorate over Catholics in China

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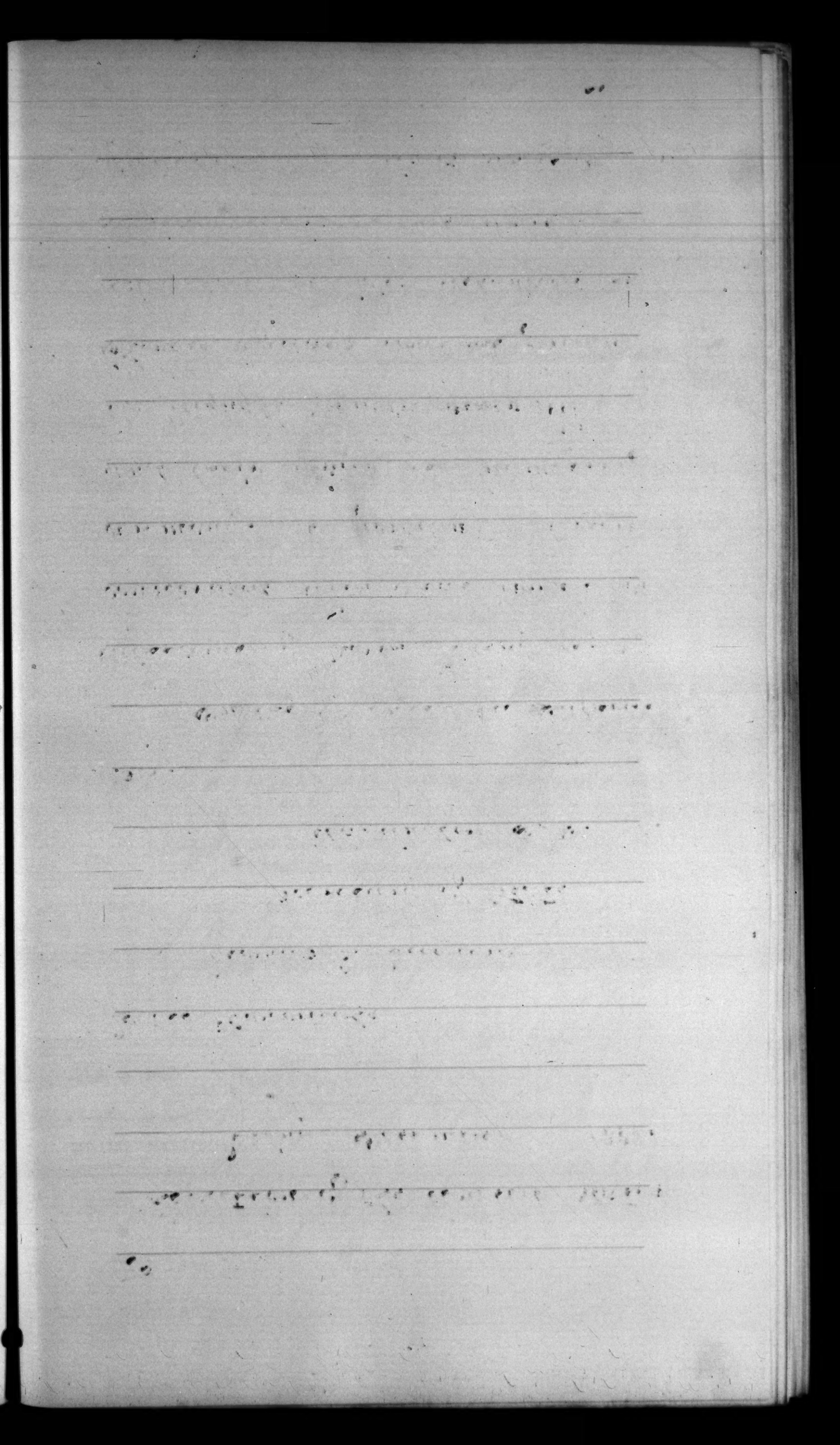

No. 771.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 12 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 9th inst. the Catholic Cathedral of North Peking was consecrated with great pomp and ceremony. The foreign ministers and their staffs, the members of the Tsungli Yamên, other high Chinese officials and the foreign residents generally, attended the religious services and were afterwards entertained at a dejeuner.

The

The occasion is of sufficient political importance to warrant my offering some observations thereon.

There are four great Catholic Churches at Peking. It is estimated that the number of adherents of this religion in China is 1.200.000. I have been informed that 60,000 natives went to the confessional last Christmas in this province alone.

The date of the arrival at Peking of the first Catholic Missionary is fixed by Williams as the year 1292. Corvino went in that year to Peking. He was kindly received by Kublai Khan and built a church at Cambalu

(Peking)

(Peking). He was appointed Archbishop by Clement V, in 1307, and seven suffragan bishops were sent to him as assistants.

Mattéo Ricci was one of the most distinguished of the early missionaries. He reached Peking Jan. 24th 1601. He acquired great influence and made many converts.

A German Jesuit named Schaal, during the years 1630 to 1660 resided in Peking, and was high in the favor of the Emperor. He was appointed President of the Astronomical Board, and built and furnished the observatory.

The careers of the Missionaries were chequered with success and

and persecution, until, in 1723, all efforts to propagate "the religion of the Lord of Heaven" were prohibited by Imperial decree. Since that time, and up to 1858, Catholics, on the whole, decreased in number and influence. They have flourished under the treaties.

In 1881 we learn from official reports that there were in China 41 Bishops; 664 European Priests; 1,092,818 converts; 34 colleges; 34 convents. These figures have somewhat increased but the latest reports are not accessible to me.

Missionary work in China

is

is distributed among the Lazarists, the Franciscans, the Jesuits, the Dominicans, the Gallic Church, the Italians and the Belgians. In these orders there are men of all European nationalities but I have not seen among them a single American man and but one American woman.

This province of Chihli is occupied by the Lazarists who occupy also the provinces Kiangsi and Chikkiang.

The exclusive labors of the Missionaries in Peking cover a period of 250 years. The works prepared by them comprise essays, translations, histories, travels, scientific and educational treatises

and

and cover every branch of learning.

The consecration of the new Cathedral puts a finish and happy end to a vexed and troublesome question. When the allied forces took Peking in 1860 the French insisted on the restitution to the Catholic Church of all the sites for buildings which it had formerly occupied. Among these was the old Pei Tang, which had stood on an eminence overlooking the Imperial Palace grounds for a hundred years. The Chinese are peculiarly jealous of lofty buildings, because they believe that their height injuriously affects the

Feng

Fengshui, or geomantic influence. Last year, after considerable negotiations between Rome, France and China, it was agreed that the old site should be surrendered to the Emperor, who, in lieu thereof gave Taels 400,000 and a fine tract of ground inside of the Imperial City, but on the plain.

In this favored location the Lazarists have now erected the splendid cathedral which has just been consecrated, together with many buildings for residence, hospitals, schools, a college and a convent.

The settlement of the vexed question of the occupation of the

the Pei Yang is, eminently favorable to all religious associations. It establishes friendly relations between the Imperial Government and the leading Christian Society in China, and, under the favored nation clause, in all the treaties, the rights accorded to the Catholics, in so marked a manner, of building and sustaining a church, and a mission, will indirectly ensure to the benefit of the professors of all cults.

Another question of some diplomatic importance, which the occasion tends to revive, remains to be considered. When the question

of

of the removal of the Pei Tang was raised, China invited the important subject of the cancellation of the French claim of Catholic protectorate in China.

It is true that more than one half of the Catholic missionaries in the Chinese Empire are of French nationality and the three powerful societies — the Jesuits, the Lazarists and the foreign Missions are of French origin. But the Franciscan order and the Augustinians are Italians, the Dominican is Spanish and there are also societies from Belgium and Flanders. German Catholics also have occupied Shantung. The German, Spanish,

and

and English Ministers repudiate the French claim of protectorate over the subjects of their respective governments.

Monsieur Constans, who preceded Monsieur Lemaire here as French Minister, assured his government that China definitely accepted the French protectorate over all Catholics. How far this statement was authorized by the Tsungli Yamên is not known. It is believed that the Catholic residents of China would, from long usage, acquiesce in this claim. It is believed also that the Pope will not imperil Catholic unity by raising the question. Political events in Europe tend to increase

the

the French influence over Pope Leo, and to Germanish Italian and German influence with the Vatican. The anti-clerical party dominates Italy and the triple alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria tends to strengthen the cordial relations between France and the Pope.

Foreign representatives in China will not raise any question of antagonism to the French claim in the abstract, but they will, undoubtedly, insist in individual cases, should any arise, on jurisdiction over their own nationals, whether Catholic or Protestant.

The subject does not particularly

interest

interest our own government.
I know but three American
Catholics in China and two of
these are a Consul and his wife.
It may, however, be said in
conclusion that this claim of
French protectorate, based on
religious belief, has no foundation
in the principles of international
law.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 772.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 18th 1888.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
FEB 20 1889

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Description of the new Pei Yang.

One enclosure.

No 772.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 18th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

A brief description of the new Pei Tang Cathedral mentioned in my last despatch may not be unacceptable.

The exact measurements are the following:

Total interior length	248	feet,
Breadth of transept	108	"
" " nave	52	"
Height under beams	50	"

Height

Height : arched roof 60 feet

The old site given by the Emperor Kang Hsi measured 75 mou (1 mou = 6,600 sq. ft. Eng.). The new site measures 116 mou.

The façade rests on a terrace of thick walls of grey granite raised about five feet above the ground. A beautiful basso relievo, representing the good shepherd and his sheep, is cut on a plaque which is 12 ft. long by 5 ft. wide. The sculptor was a Christian Pekingese named Liu who gave his work gratis.

The Cathedral is cruciform.

The Church walls and the lines of pillars are laid upon broad belts of hydraulic concrete

6 ft. thick. Upon this foundation a layer of dressed granite 2 ft. high is laid; and upon this there is a ring of Peking limestone, 2 ft. high, and then follows the brick wall. The bricks were made at the Imperial Factory. " " " "

The basilica is Gothic. The pillars supporting the groined and vaulted ceiling are 49 ft. 9 in. long. These pillars are each composed of one solid piece of Oregon pine. " " " "

All the wood in the Church and all the other buildings came from Oregon. " "

There are twelve twin windows, lattice shaped, 32 ft. high. The

stained

stained glass was made in Paris. The windows portray the Christ in glory, the Holy Virgin, the Apostles, St. Joseph, St. Anna, St. Joachim.

There are ten altars, all carved in Peking by Chinese workmen.

There is a chapel, called the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, 50 ft. long.

The organ was built by Cavaillé-Coll, of Paris. It is the largest instrument in China having 24 stops each connected with 54 pipes.

The ornamentation is elaborate. Four hundred large dray loads of marble were used.

An

An army of workmen was employed in the construction of this edifice.

The cost was as follows:

Wood cost, Tls	30,000
Brick " "	30,000
Iron-work " "	3,000
Marble " "	8,000
Glass " "	4,500
Organ " "	8,000

or, in all, with labor, Tls. 100,000.

In the compound are numerous buildings used for residences, libraries, museums, a college, schools a convent, etc.

These buildings cost Tls. 240,000

On the front of the church are two grand stiles (Che-fei) in

in marble on which are
inscribed in Manchu and
Chinese the terms of the convention
under which the old site was
relinquished in exchange for
the new one.

There is a scientific museum
for astronomy and physics which
is provided with all necessary
instruments and apparatus.
There are also a complete printing
and engraving office and a great
clock in the compound.

I conclude with an extract
from the Chinese Times of the
15th inst..

1
772

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure
1. As above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
FEB 25 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

26

Dep. Asst. Sec. of State Feby 26 Cir to Cs

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 22nd 1888.

Mr. Charles Denby Jr. to the Secretary of State.

Subject

Reports progress in the study of the Chinese language.

Dep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 22nd 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In the personal instructions handed me when I was appointed Second Secretary of this Legation, I was directed to devote myself to the study of the Chinese language. The Act of Congress, approved July 7th 1884, by virtue of which this office exists, contains the same injunction. I have the honor to report to you that

Dep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 22nd 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In the personal instructions handed me when I was appointed Second Secretary of this Legation, I was directed to devote myself to the study of the Chinese language. The Act of Congress, approved July 7th 1884, by virtue of which this office exists, contains the same injunction. I have the honor to report to you that

that I have sedulously complied with these orders. On my arrival here I commenced the study of Chinese with a teacher whose salary was paid by myself. I have purchased at my own expense all necessary books. I have devoted at least half my time to this arduous study. I can now speak the language fluently. I have frequently interpreted for the Minister, and have occasionally translated for him communications from the Tsung-li Yamên and other Chinese documents.

While I make no claim to being retained, under the new Administration, in my

position

position, I beg leave, simply, to advert to the fact that I abandoned my occupation at home with the well warranted belief that the policy of the Government was to prepare young men for it's permanent service in China and not merely to furnish a temporary post.

The importance of the preparation for usefulness which I have undergone will not be doubted by any one conversant with the needs of the public service in this Empire. The service here is exceptional and the one great requirement for efficiency for the staff of the

Minister

Minister, and in the Consular Service, is knowledge of the Chinese language. Having devoted four of the best years of my life to the acquisition of this knowledge, which is practically useless in western countries, I may be permitted, I hope, without offense, to represent most respectfully that I indulge the hope that my Government will not deem my retention here injurious to the public interest.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby Jr.

Second Secretary.

I thoroughly endorse the statements contained in the annexed communication. The writer thereof is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. He is a fine Chinese scholar and speaks French also, and is completely posted in the writing of this language. He prepared many of my despatches and mine and was deemed worthy of publication by the department. His services to me have been of great value, and, having acquired four years experience, they will be of greater value to my successor.

Charles Denby
U. S. Minister

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 773.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
FEB 20 1889

Peking, December 24th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging despatches.

No 773.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 24th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows;

No 360 of October 22nd,

" 361 and 362 of " 24th

" 363 " " 27th,

the first covering correspondence relative to "indemnity to Chinese sufferers in America.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to War Dept for Mississippi River Commission -
Ack accordingly.
FEB 20 1889

No 774.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Yellow River.

Synopsis

Plan of operations to close the breach changed.

One enclosure.

No 774.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have from time to time adverted to the condition of things at the breach of the Yellow River. I enclose, herewith, a report from the Director-General which indicates a radical change in his plan of operations.

774

Vast labor has been hitherto expended in the construction of a diverting groin which was

to

to be run out from the
embankment on the western
side of the breach. This plan
has now been abandoned
and the breach is to be closed
in the same old way.

It may safely be predicted
that the next floods will create
other breaches and that the
Yellow River will still remain
"China's Sorrow".

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure
1. Clipping fr. Chinese Times

Enclosure 1 in No. 774.

16th December, 1888.

CONDITION OF THINGS AT THE BREACH IN THE YELLOW RIVER.

At about 8 p.m. on the 27th of November, Wu Ta-ch'êng received through the Viceroy Li Hung-chang a telegraphic message from the Tsung-li Yamên stating that they had been commanded by Imperial Decree to inquire as to the present condition of the works going on at the breach in the Yellow River, and later in the same evening a telegram in reply was forwarded to be submitted to His Majesty. The Director-General, in now forwarding a recorder of this telegram, asks permission to explain the reasons which have led him to abandon the construction of the diverting groin, which was to be run out from the embankment on the Western side of the breach. This work was started on the 26th of October, and it was the 7th of November before a firm foundation could be laid in the bottom of the river. A high wind which arose on the 31st October and lasted for several days caused such a scour of the face of the embankment that it took thirteen days to complete the first stage of the work. While the second section was being pressed forward the danger increased to such an extent that the main embankment gave way in several places and fell down to the level of the water. On the 9th November, the position became so very serious that P'an Chûn-wên and his entire staff had to use every exertion to safeguard the embankment by shoring it up at the sides. The insufficiency of the materials added greatly to the difficulty of the task, and after a general survey of the situation, both memorialist and P'an Chûn-wên decided that there was neither time nor materials to construct the diverting groin preparatory to restoring the main embankment, and that their whole energy should be devoted to the latter work. In all matters there is the established rule, and the expedient called forth by the varying circumstances of the case. The former is the rule to be adhered to on ordinary occasions, but when the circumstances alter a corresponding alteration must be made in the method of dealing with them. Though the course now followed by memorialist is one adapted to the present condition of things yet it has met with much adverse criticism both from outsiders and persons connected with the work, who have all protested against the abandonment of the construction of the spit. The work on which nearly a hundred stacks of materials have been wasted, was originally undertaken at memorialist's suggestion, and to abandon it before it was well commenced certainly lays him open to the charge of inconsistency. Still after much reflection he feels that an obstinate adherence to his former proposal would entail much further waste of materials, and afford no guarantee that the breach would be closed in proper time. He, therefore, disregarded the general opinion and decided to abandon the construction of the spit, and devote his whole attention to the closing of the breach. In this course of action he has been supported by Ni Wên-wei, whom he consulted on the subject. The work on the western embankment was accordingly recommenced on the 16th of November, and on the eastern on the 27th of November, and two sections, one on each side, have been already completed. As the opening becomes narrower, the scour increases and renders the prosecution of the task exceedingly difficult. The breach is now thirty-two *chang* in width, and as it is necessary, on account of the violence of the current to proceed by shorter stages, it is proposed to divide the remainder of the work into seven sections, three on the eastern side and four on the western. As soon as two more sections have been completed, it will be imperative to have no stoppage either by night or by day until the whole remaining portion is closed by one sustained effort. Memorialist is determined to secure the stability of the work as it goes along, and not to risk the chance of scamping it by unduly hastening its progress. Only forty days remain until the *hsia-han* period (6th January), and as regards time, the situation is very urgent. Fortunately, however, the water is comparatively low and manageable, and it is important that every effort should be made to complete the work while there is still no ice on the river. The collection of the materials still causes great difficulty, eight new depôts were recently opened for their purchase, and received up to the 28th November last a total of 224 stacks. The total amount in stock is 1,580 stacks to which, it is estimated, that 2,000 stacks will be added by the end of the 11th moon. This would be quite sufficient for the purpose, but there is, of course, a possibility of rain, snow, or bad weather or other unforeseen circumstances impeding the arrival of the carts and thus causing disappointment. The subject engages memorialist's earnest attention both night and day, and it is with fear and trepidation that he harbours the dread of failing to requite the Imperial kindness. He hopes, however, to have the work completed in due time, and thus relieve the constant anxiety felt by the Court.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

21

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

No 775.

Legation of the United States.

Peking December 26th 1888.

Feby 21, 1889. cvd Ltr — ✓

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Civil Service Commissioner, for their information, as of possible interest.
FEB 20 1889
Ack'd accordingly.

Feby 21. cvd Ltr ✓

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Degrees awarded aged candidates.

One enclosure.

№ 775.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch № 531, of the 26th December, 1887, I gave some account of the competitive examination in China. As further illustration thereof I enclose, herewith, a recent Imperial Decree from which it appears that it is the custom to grant under certain circumstances the degree of Provincial Graduate

1/775

to

to aged candidates who have been unsuccessful in the examination.

It appears from this decree that this honor has been granted to seven candidates of the age of ninety and fourteen of the age of eighty and over.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure/

1. Clipping fr. "Chinese Times".

Enclosure 1 in No. 775.

11th December, 1888.

DEGREES GRANTED TO AGED CANDIDATES.

A memorial presented by the Governor of Shantung states that it is the custom for the Emperor, under certain circumstances, to grant the degree of Provincial Graduate to aged candidates who have been unsuccessful in the examination. The persons to whom this favour is accorded must be not less than eighty or ninety years of age, and must have presented themselves at the triennial examination not less than three times. Among the candidates who were examined this autumn there were seven of the age of ninety and twelve of eighty years and more, all of whom have fulfilled the conditions mentioned above. The memorialist, moreover, has had their essays examined, and finds them to be both lucid and coherent. He therefore requests that the Emperor will be pleased to confer the desired degree on these aged scholars.

The succeeding memorial in the same *Gazette* is presented by the Governor of Yünnan, who states that at the recent examinations in that province there were two candidates over eighty years of age who had appeared before the examiners three times, and whose compositions were found to be meritorious. He therefore makes the same request on their behalf. The Emperor's Rescript orders both memorials to be handed to the Board of Ceremonies for its report hereon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Refer to Mr. Ford.
Act as Mr. Ford may direct.
FEB 20 1889

MR. FORD.
and
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No 776.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Railways in China.

Synopsis

Extension of the Tientsin line to Tungchow.

No 776.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

It is regarded as certain that the Tongku and Tientsin Railway will be extended to Tungchou. The distance from Tungchou to Peking is only twelve miles and it is not doubted that the road will be constructed to this capital. The Chinese papers contain advertisements for large quantities

of

of ties, rails and fastenings which are doubtless intended to be used on the extension. Tenders are to be made on the 18th January next and delivery is not to be later than the end of October 1889.

These advertisements have just appeared and, owing to the shortness of the time fixed for making tenders, are not available in the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

No 777.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th 1888.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
FEB 20 1889

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Viceroy Li's introduction to "Science Primer Series"

One enclosure.

No 777.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 26th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a translation of a preface, written by Li Hung Chang, to a Chinese translation of a Science Primer ~~Series~~, in written parts, lately prepared by Dr Joseph Edkins, of the Customs Service at Peking.

The translation of these primers for use in the Chinese schools

schools is a noticeable proof of progress in western learning. The preface, itself, is noticeable also, as being a condemnation of the ancient system of Chinese education and an endorsement of foreign systems of teaching. The writer says "according to the interpretation "of Chu Hsi, it would seem that "the Sage's (Confucius) wish was "that the people should be all "fools; but that sentiment is "Lao-tzu's and not at all the "meaning of the sage".

Chu Hsi is the great orthodox expounder of the classics. These writings are memorized by the people and enter largely into

into the competitive examinations.

The attack thus made on popular prejudice and belief is remarkable, coming, as it does from the most influential man in the Empire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Clipping fr. N.C.H. Dec 7th 1888.

Enclosure 1 in No 777.

TRANSLATION OF A PREFACE TO A WORK ON SCIENCE BY LI HUNG-CHANG.

Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, having instructed Dr. Joseph Edkins to translate into Chinese a *Science Primer Series* in Sixteen Parts, and having that work now ready for publication, has asked me to write a Preface. When 'the ancient spirit-like sages introduced things for the use of the people.* whether they were forms and phenomena, order and mechanism, or concrete things all was reality and no tissue of mere abstractions. The scholar was expected to be thoroughly conversant with heaven, earth, and man; and then a youth went to school to be taught writing and counting, the investigation of laws and the perfecting of arts, which constitute the basis of real education. But by and by this idea fell into neglect, and there grew up a frothy and inane style of learning which has been gradually swamping the natural intelligence of our youth and threatening to land the whole Empire in a state of general incompetency. In Europe, on the other hand, science has long held the first place in education, and at the present time it is more than ever to the front. Schools of science stand within sight one of another and men of talent come forth from them in hundreds. Such are the men who rise to eminence in the State, or attain to wealth in the community, each one proving himself competent in some capacity to further the national prosperity and power. These Books, sixteen in number, are, in the original, published by the College (*sic*) of Macmillan. The principles are easy and obvious and their application varied and extensive; every subject is made plain from its first elements to its last details, the principles being unfolded and the applications made in each case. Truly they are excellent books for beginners, and the scholarship of Dr. Edkins and the prolific mind of Sir Robert Hart evidenced here both deserve to be immortalized. Sir Robert has been now in charge of the Customs for thirty years, and his perseverance, ability, uprightness, and modesty are renowned in China and Europe. He is a gentleman well-known indeed throughout this Empire, and our mutual intimacy has been of still longer standing. On the eve of his departure for Europe on furlough in the present year, this work having reached completion, Sir Robert has sent once and again to urge the penning of these lines, which is also a fresh reminder of his earnest perseverance. Since I was promoted from military service to a viceroyalty in the South and in the North, first, at Nanking, in connection with the Arsenal, I had books of European science translated and printed, altogether, large and small, as many as ten; and then, when I came to Chihli, I established schools and employed European teachers for the instruction of the more intelligent youths of good families, by which means the way has been gradually prepared and the matter ventilated, so that now a College for higher education is being founded; and Sir Robert Hart's books, coming so opportunely and so much in accord with my ideas, give me great joy. Mencius says, 'You may give a man a pair of compasses and a square, but you cannot make him skilful,' yet here we have the means of making men skilful. Again, Confucius says, 'People may be made to use methods, but cannot be made to understand them,' which Ho Yen takes to refer to the lower people who indeed cannot understand, but not to scholars whom the Sage's words are meant to stimulate to exertion, and who ought to understand. According to the interpretation of Chu Hi it would seem that the Sage's wish was that the people should be all fools; but that sentiment is Lao-tsz's and not at all the meaning of the Sage. When in the first year of T'ung Ch'ih, Dr. Martin of the Tungwên-kwan completed his book "An Introduction to Science," the Vice-President Hsü was astonished at the revelations in it of things never before heard of; but if he were to see the present work I think he would be still more at a loss for words to express his admiration and praise.

Written by Li Hung-chang, Imperial Commissioner, Instructor of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of Wên Hwa Tien, Viceroy of Chihli, and Earl of the first order of Suyi.

*His Excellency's allusion to the *Yiking* here is rather awkward. He misquotes and misapplies the words 典神物以前民用—'They introduced the spirit-like things (i.e. the divining stalks and tortoise) that the people might use them (for divination).' There is not much science in that.—*Translator.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Refer to Mr Ford
Acknowledge Mr. Ford may direct -
FEB 20 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
MR. FORD.

No 778.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 29th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Taxation in China.

No 778.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 29th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to call attention to some features of taxation in Peking, and incidentally in other parts of China, which present a contrast to systems elsewhere prevalent. The method of securing funds for the needs of the government has been brought to it's present form through many centuries,

but

but it is probable that improvement in means of intercommunication will, in the near future, render necessary some fundamental changes.

The city of Peking is situated in the prefecture of Shun T'ien Fu i.e. the region enclosing the Imperial Capital. It is divided into two hsien or districts viz., Wan Ping Hsien and Ta Hsing Hsien, comprising roughly the western and eastern portions of the city respectively. These two districts within the city together with twenty-two districts and departments outside of Peking, including

including Jung-chou, Chang-ping-chou, Pa-chou, San-ho-hsien, Wu-ching-hsien etc, etc, make up the above mentioned fu or prefecture.

All of these places pay through their respective district or department magistrates a land tax or arable land only, which tax goes not to the provincial treasury at Pao Ting Fu (the capital of this province) but to the Imperial Board of Revenue at Peking. This tax varies when the land is held from the Emperor from that levied when within the domain allotted to a Prince, for his support, being larger in the latter case. Taxes

vary

vary, also, with the crop producing quality of the soil, from 10[d] to $1.50 an acre, the land in each district being returned, by officers designated for the purpose, as good or bad, high or low.

Inside the city of Peking there is no tax on land, houses, or personal property. Goods brought through the city gates pay a lekin tax but are exempt from taxation afterwards. The only tax on land and houses in Peking is the tax on the transfer of real estate, amounting to about 10% of the price paid. This tax is exacted on sale of property, whether in or out of the

the city, whenever the change of title is registered by the parties in the registry at the magistrate's yamên and a "red deed" is given.* This exaction is said, however, not to be uniform, [being reduced or entirely evaded by official influence or bribery.] omit Transfer may be made by "white" deed without paying this tax and, as the title still remains recorded in the original owner's name, this transaction resembles more mortgage with transfer of the property than sale.

In the city there is a tax on shops resembling licensie fees. A pawn shop pays 50 taels per annum, manufacturers of wine

* Deeds of this character are always written on red paper, the following on white paper. Hence the names "red" and "white" deeds.

48, other shops less, the sum varying according to the size of the establishments. Peddlers and others having no fixed place of business pay nothing. Carters, donkey drivers etc., pay a charge of one cash (1/5 of one cent) for each passenger they carry which sum goes to the police for the repair and lighting of streets. [This, however, is more a "squeeze" than a tax.]

omit

Outside of Peking Chinese subjects (not bannermen) are liable to be called on to perform military duties such as repairing roads, conveying chairs etc., on the Emperor's visits to the eastern tombs or other places.

This

This may be commuted ~~~~ by
payment of a small tax
for each person and each horse.
In other parts of China this
duty takes the form of devoting
a certain number of days to
assisting in the shipment of
tribute rice, salt, etc. The
requisition for men for these
purposes is usually met by each
locality furnishing its quota
of men who are paid by all
liable to serve.

All moneys spent on public
account in Peking come from
the Imperial Treasury and this
expenditure is not limited to
funds raised by taxation from
the city itself.

This

This resumé of taxation in Peking shows that the bulk of the people pay no taxes whatever. The man who owns his house and lot, his implements of labor, enjoys his earnings without toll or deduction. [How different this condition is from that in our own cities where sometimes three per cent on a high valuation is exacted for public purposes!] In China the chief tax is on land. There is no tax on personalty. The land tax, the salt monopoly, lekin, foreign and native customs duties and the proceeds of sales of honors and offices make up the revenue of the state.

omit

To the absence of taxation of the body of the people may well be ascribed the permanence of the government and the tranquility and contentment of the Chinese race. [The lesson of taxation in China might be profitably studied by the civilized world. But, in view of our national, state, county, township and city indebtedness piled mountain high, the lesson must now be valueless to the United States.] omit

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Acts as interesting
FEB 20 1889

21

Feby 11. 1889 Ans 6 6

No 779.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 29th 1888.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Description of the bore in the Tien-tang River (Hangchow Bay)

One enclosure.

No 779.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 29th 1888.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, an abstract of a description of the bore of the Tien-tang River (Hangchow Bay).

1/779

This accurate account of a remarkable phenomenon will be read with some interest in the United States because it corrects an error, which appears in Murray's well known physical geography, as

as to the height of the bore.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Clipping fr. N. C. D. N. Dec 12th 1888.

Enclosure in No 779.

CHINA BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

The meeting of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Monday evening, was much more largely attended than usual. The naval element, including several officers from the U.S. and British ships in harbour, mustered in strong force, while there were over a dozen ladies amongst the audience, who assembled to hear the result of Captain Usborne Moore's investigations respecting the bore of the Tsien-tang River, (Hangchow Bay) of which up till now we have had so little really reliable information. Mr. P. J. Hughes presided and briefly introduced Capt. Moore, who after a few preliminary remarks said that for the purposes of observation H.M.'s surveying vessel, *Rambler*, (of which the gallant lecturer is the commander,) was on the 19th September moored off an Island at the S.W. end of Chapoo, and which will in future be known as Rambler Island. This spot is the furthermost limit for the safe navigation, by ships, of the gulf. Tide poles had been erected at various points, and arrangements made for simultaneous observations at West Volcano Island, so as to make it possible to trace the progress of the great tidal wave from the ocean to the estuary of the river. Capt. Moore and several of his officers then proceeded in two steam and one sailing cutter up the river to a distance of 30 miles. The rate of the stream was then from 10 to 11 miles an hour, and their first experience of the bore and after-rush was the water quickly rising 9 feet. But having missed their way, the party in the boats were not able to see the main bore on this occasion, and they dropped into the South branch—the bore ascends the river in two separate bodies which meet and overlap at a point East of Haining. The S. branch is never so high as the Northern, and on the present occasion it came in without a cascade. Even then the force of the rush of water was very great, as is shown by the sequel. The boats had been grounded at 9ft. 9in. above low water, and must have been at least half a mile from the nearest part of the bore. One of the steam cutters was anchored with 33 fathoms of stout chain and a 60 lb. anchor, buried in the sand, and backed up by four iron weights each a quarter of a cwt. There was further a 2 cwt. bag of coal on the bight of the chain, a fathom and a half from the anchor. The sailing cutter was secured with a 60 lb. bolt anchor, buried in the sand, with 30 fathoms of grapnel, to which two cwt. bags of coal were also fastened near the anchor. Captain Moore's description of the approach of the bore is very vivid and we quote it verbatim. "It was a calm still night with a little rain hanging about. The murmur of the bore in the distance was heard at 11.29; the cascade could be seen at 11.55, and it passed us with a loud roar at 12.20, well over on the north bank of the river. All that could be seen was a white steep slope of water, overfalling and pouring over itself as it advanced, the river filling up to the level of the flood as the bore went by." In a few minutes afterwards the overflow from the bore reached the boats and floated them at once. The steam cutter was brought up with a severe jerk, and commenced to drift to the westward, the sailing cutter quickly following, and the two boats dragged 3 miles in 25 minutes, although the steam cutter was going all the time full speed ahead. On weighing the anchors it was found that the flukes and a great portion of the chains had been burnished till they resembled polished silver. The coal in the bags, with the exception of ½ a cwt. in one, had been all washed out, and the bags filled with sand packed so tightly that it had to be cut out with axes. The strength of the current must have been at least 10 miles an hour, and there was an interval of three hours between the appearance of the bore at Rambler island and at Haining. Next day the bore was seen under even more favourable conditions by Lieut. Balfour on the *Rambler*. On this occasion the bore was at 9.45 first seen approaching at 4 or 5 miles from the offing, and it passed the vessel at 10.15, the force of the waves when breaking against her broadside sending water into the mizen chains and spray on to the poop. The water then suddenly rose at the island from 9 ft. 4 in. below mean level to 4 ft. 7 in. above mean level. Again the bore was witnessed from a boat beached at high water near the Haining pagoda. As it swept past, the front was a white cascade of foaming water, while the south side of the bore consisted of a long line of breakers and a wall of water tapering out behind. The top of the cascade was surmounted by broken water extending far behind in which no ordinary boat could have lived. Captain Moore estimated the height of the bore at 9 feet, and the broken water behind it at 13 or 14 feet above the level of the river in front, but the Chinese standing by termed this a very moderate bore. A number of junks came up behind the disturbed water and, though there was no wind, entered the river at a great speed. This bore was also observed by three of the officers from the *Rambler*, and as it passed the Pagoda it was travelling at 12.7 miles an hour, while its height was estimated at between ten and eleven feet. Three of the officers engaged a junk to proceed to Haining and Hangchow to observe the bore of the 23rd September. That night the roar of the bore was heard approaching at 11 o'clock, but they were not able to see it from where their boats were grounded. The water, however, around rose and fell in a most extraordinary manner, to a height of three feet, several times, without any surface disturbance. This was owing to the conflict between the outflowing stream, and the incoming flood. Dr. Bassett Smith, who watched this bore from some distance at Rambler Island, roughly estimated its height at under five feet. Subsequent examinations made at Hangchow by Mr. Geo. Moule established the fact that the range of the of the Spring tide at Hangchow does not exceed six feet, and Capt. Moore said he was reluctantly obliged to disagree with Dr. Macgowan's information to the Society some years ago, that he had seen the bore in the neighbourhood of Hangchow rise to a height of 30 feet (laughter), and that the cascade was higher off the city than at the mouth of the river. Capt. Moore based his estimate of the height of the bore at Hangchow upon the well known fact that a bore cannot be higher than high water spring tide. The range of the tide at the mouth of the river was from 19 to 20 feet, while it could not be more than one-third of that at Hangchow, and he referred in terms of regret to the doctor's misleading account of the bore as given in Professor Maury's well-known Physical Geography of the Sea. From all Capt. Moore's own observations, and those of his officers, he was inclined to set down the limit of the bore in the estuary at 15 feet at the utmost. He gave a very interesting account of the manner in which the junks are protected from the force of the bore by platforms with narrow steps cut in the sides, and of the great sea wall, 35 miles long which protects the country to the north from inundation. The part of this wall where the force of the bore is greatest is further strengthened by a massive elliptical stone buttress 253 feet long and 66 wide, which deflects the flood from the platform upon which the junks are drawn up for shelter. He described in detail the shelters for junks in this platform, and the sea wall which is 23½ feet above low water at the Pagoda, which is of the most massive character and kept in wonderfully good preservation. The importance of keeping this work in repair is evinced by the fact that the country beyond it is from 2 to 6 feet below high water at spring tides. The embankment extends with more or less regularity from the Tsien-tang-kiang to Wusung, round the Yangtse cape, a distance of 120 miles, and if this wall were to be seriously damaged, there is no doubt that the flood would extend as far as Shanghai itself, and lay this vast plain under water. Captain Moore's paper which was of very great length, took over two hours in reading, and was listened to with the greatest attention, being rewarded with well merited applause. It was illustrated by

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

No 780. One Enclosure

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
examination.
by number and file, if reported
FEB 20 1889

Legation of the United States
Peking, January 2d, 1889

Mr. Denby
to Mr.
Secretary of State

Subject
Mr. Denby's Salary Account
for Quarter Ending 31st
December 1888.

No

No 780 One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 2d 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you Enclosed a Statement of my Salary account for the quarter Ending December 31st 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
Passport Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

No 781. One enclosure.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Passport Clerk will work.
Ack. by Number and File.
FEB 20 1889

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 2d, 1889

Jno. Charles Early
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Return of Passports for
Quarter Ending December
31st 1888.

Jan 3
Mar 5

No 781. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, January 2d, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit
you Enclosed my Returns of Passports
for the Quarter Ending December
31st, 1888.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Returns of Passports as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack'd, & fl add
MAR 1 1889

No 782.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 2nd 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Encloses translation of certain pamphlets, in opposition to late treaty.

Synopsis.

Abstract of said pamphlets set out with suggestions as to further negotiations with China.

One enclosure.

No 782.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 2nd 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to send you, enclosed herewith, a translation of two pamphlets which have been largely circulated in Peking and other parts of China. Copies thereof were originally distributed by the carriers of the Peking Gazette. This mode of distribution does not imply any governmental

connection

connection with the subject matter. But it attracted my attention and I procured copies. Afterwards, while visiting the Yamen, I alluded to this circumstance but they disclaimed any connection with the circulation of the pamphlets. They were prepared at Canton and are circulated all over China by the merchants of that city who are engaged in the American trade. They are intended and are well designed to influence public opinion against the late treaty and the United States.

This mode of operation is novel in China and indicates progress in western methods.

Faithfully

Hitherto the people have taken no interest whatever in governmental procedure. There never was, before this time, any popular interference with the negotiation of any treaty. You are well aware that, though the Government of China is autocratic, it is also eminently paternal. Nowhere in the world does the popular voice, if loudly expressed, have more influence on the government than here. In dealing with China this element must hereafter be taken into account. In order to make you properly estimate the influences now at work in China regarding the United

States

States, I have procured the Interpreter of this Legation to translate these pamphlets.

This translation must be read in its entirety, in order properly to apprehend the arguments advanced against the ratification of the late treaty. I confine my remarks thereon to a brief summary.

First. The full text of the treaty is given.

Second. There are from 120,000 to 130,000 Chinese in the United States. Counting the annual mortality at 3,000 in a few years there will be no Chinese in the United States and the merchants' trade will be destroyed.

The

The treaty, therefore, means the exclusion of merchants as well as laborers.

Third. International intercourse should be reciprocal and if Chinese are excluded from the United States Americans for the honor of China should be excluded from China.

Fourth. Customs reports in the United States show an average immigration for the past thirty years of 400,000 persons. In the 6th year of Kuang Hsii the first exclusion treaty was made. Under its operation Chinese merchants have lost heavily and Chinese have been compelled to live in poverty in their villages. The

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United

United States having "obtained an inch will take a foot".

Fifth. The Emperor has been patient, generous and long enduring but in the present instance he cannot yield.

Sixth. Owing to the recent settlement of the United States and the great extent of territory wages are ten times higher than in China. A special comparison of wages is instituted. Wages are also greater in Australia and Canada than in China. As the result of the movement in the United States the Chinese are sought to be excluded from these countries also.

Seventh. The employment of

Chinese

Chinese in agriculture in the United States is large. They earn from 90¢ to $1.00 per day. Where in China can they get such wages?

Eighth. In Australia, California and South Sea countries, the Chinese consume annually $10,000,000 worth of clothing, food etc. The duties collected thereon at Chinese ports are enormous. Stoppage of immigration will destroy this trade and the collection of duties.

China sends tea and silk and other things abroad. These articles are raised in all the provinces, therefore not only the southern but all the provinces are

are interested in this question.

Ninth. The colonial possessions of England are mentioned and her policy has hitherto been to encourage immigration to these possessions.

Tenth. In the colonial possessions of foreign governments the area is large, wages are high. It is different in China.

Eleventh. Chinese subjects are permitted to take up their residence in the Dutch, Spanish and French possessions in the South Seas and in the Russian possessions, but the wages in these countries do not compare with those paid in California or Australia. The adverse legislation

of

of Australia is commentedon. This is the outcome of China's having yielded to the demands of the United States.

Twelfth. If the present treaty is ratified, Australia, the Sandwich Islands and more than twenty other countries will endeavor to secure the same results. The ratification of the United States treaty will be followed by a perpetual succession of inflictions and oppressions on our own people.

Thirteenth. At the worst only a few millions of Chinese from Fukkien and Kwangtung have emigrated, but these people remit annually at least $10,000,000.

Fourteenth. Chinese merchants abroad

have

have lately remitted to China several hundred thousand taels as charitable donations on account of floods and calamities. This source of funds would cease with the cessation of emigration.

Fifteenth. If restrictive legislation prevails in foreign countries the Chinese abroad will return to China. How can such an influx of people be provided for?

Sixteenth. The 5th Article of the treaty is set out. It is charged that the United States look on the proposed indemnity not as a duty but as an act of humanity. Cases are cited in which indemnity was demanded of China, not as

an

an act of grace, but as a right. It is argued at length that the rights of the two countries are reciprocal.

Seventeenth. Emigration to the United States from all countries is commented on. It has been stated that the United States prohibited the immigration of the laboring classes of all countries, but this is untrue; Chinese only are prohibited.

Eighteenth. This clause discusses certain alleged homestead acts, the making of the treaty of 1880, the Act of Congress to execute the same and claims that the pending law excluding Chinese for twenty years will result in

absolute

absolute prohibition. The pamphlet seems to have been prepared before the passage of what is called the "Scott Law" which is not discussed.

Nineteenth. This clause gives an abstract of the anti-Chinese legislation in Australia. It states that the same sentiments are rife in the Sandwich Islands, Manilla and other places. Should the late treaty be ratified the great powers of Europe will direct their ministers at Peking to secure similar treaties.

Twentieth. The writer points out the want of reciprocity in the treaty to the effect that Americans are not prohibited from coming to

to China, certificates are not required. Further the religious and commercial classes of Americans are protected. Americans are employed in the customs the military service, in the navy, in manufacturing enterprises. China treats them kindly but this is all reversed in the United States . . . .

In this paragraph the Act of Congress of 1882, providing for the execution of the Treaty of 1880, is also set out.

In view of the widespread antagonism in China to the late treaty, the action of the Imperial Government, growing out of the enactment of the recent Exclusion

Act

Act by Congress, will be watched with great interest by me. Until the new Administration comes into power it is likely that nothing will be done here.

Li Hung Chang and other notables have announced in private conversation that China will adopt a policy of retaliation. As I have heretofore stated I have no fear that China will embark on a vindictive policy. In the intercourse between the two countries the material advantages are greater for China than for the United States. She sells nearly three times as much to us as she buys from us. Her

people

people have greater rights with us than our people have here. The body of our citizens here are Missionaries, who spend enormous sums of money in charity and whose lives, are devoted to philanthropy.

The benefactions of this treatment are appreciated by the Chinese, while the religious propagandism, which accompanies it is not at all dreaded, mainly because actual results are scarcely noticed in this vast population. . . . .

It is not for me to intimate what the policy of the Government may be as to retaining on the statute book the recent act of

Congress

Congress which cut the Gordian knot. But I may be permitted to state that the specious arguments above mentioned, showing want of reciprocity, can all be answered by the negotiation of a treaty which, in its terms, will be purely reciprocal and will accomplish all the purposes of the late Act of Congress. In the exercise of ex-territorial jurisdiction alone would this reciprocity be avoided. This jurisdiction must be maintained at all hazards. There would be no protection to our citizens without it. As we send no laborers to China, except those who are employed by the Chinese Government,

and

and as our settled policy is to exclude Chinese laborers, it is plain that complete reciprocity in this regard would do us no injury.

Some such nominal concession would save what the Chinese call "face", would soothe their ruffled dignity and would furnish grounds on which the Imperial Government could satisfy the people.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Translation as above.

Enclosure 1 in No 782

Translation from Chinese.

In the pamphlets from which the following extracts is taken. The writer in presenting their arguments against the ratification of the recent treaty concerning immigration as being detrimental in a commercial view, prefaces it by giving the full text of the treaty.

1st Should the treaty be ratified by the Chinese Government the first point to be considered is that there are at present in the United States only from 120000 to 130000 Chinese.

According to the death rate in foreign countries, which may be estimated at the very lowest 300 odd persons out of every 10000 persons,

there

this would give an annual
mortality of over 3000 persons
(on the total Chinese population).
Further under the Treaty, Chinese
who have ever been in the United
States are excluded from going
thither, as well as those who have
returned from the United States to
China. But any laborer who has
a lawful wife in the United States
or property therein, or debts of the value
of $1,000. are exempted.

The Chinese laborer is not comparable
to the Chinese merchant, in that the
latter lays in a supply of merchandise
for sale (to the laboring classes) but
if these are reduced to a small
number the merchants will have
no market for the disposal of their
imports

imports from China and how will they be able to make any profit? Even the Exclusion of the laboring classes practically means the same as the Exclusion of those engaged in mercantile pursuits. Therefore should the new treaty be ratified and become law after the Expiration of twenty years there would be no Chinese in the United States.

2d In friendly commercial intercourse persons should have the right of going and returning from one country to another. But if China allows foreigners to come to her territory, which privilege is excluded to her own subjects by foreign governments, this then would

be

be a violation of the principles of
of reason as recognized by International
law among the nations of the
world. Again the enforcement
of this law would prove annoying
and vexatious to our people, whose
life and existence is of paramount
importance, and an act disdainful
to our country. For the honor
of our government how could
China undertake to allow the
United States, at the pleasure, to
commence taking prohibitory measures.

3d. From the reports of the Collectors
of Customs at the various Custom
Houses in the United States, during
the past 30 years there has been
an annual Emigration of
Traders

traders people and from England,
Germany, France, Austria and
Italy into the United States of
about 400,000 persons, and the
United States Government has now
contemplated enacting a prohibitory
law against said Emigration.
In the 6th year of Kuang Hsü
10th moon (October 1880) the United
States Government acting in
accordance with the representations
made by the American laboring
classes, sent a commission to
Peking, and by pleading overtures
and catching with requested
Chinese to agree that whenever
Chinese accumulate in great
numbers in the cities and market
places so as to affect the interests
of

of the American laboring classes,
the Government of the United States
may regulate, limit or suspend
the coming of Chinese laborers,
but not absolutely prohibit it.
China agreed to this, but the treaty
had not been ratified by both
powers not more than a month
when Congress passed a law to
carry into effect the treaty provisions,
prohibiting the emigration of
Chinese to the United States for
the period of twenty years.
The President of the United States
however refused to sign the
bill giving as his reason that
the period of twenty years meant
absolute prohibition which would
be a violation of the spirit and intent

of

of the treaty. Congress thereupon passed another bill reducing the period of suspension from twenty years to ten years, which was signed by the President. This law has only been in operation about 6 years and during that time Chinese merchants resident in California, doing business with Hongkong and Canton have, in consequence, suffered heavy losses; and further those of the laboring classes, desirous of going to America but who are prevented from doing so will be obliged to live in poverty in the nooks and corners of their villages will be many.

The United States Government

unexpectedly

unexpectedly again acting in such an unfriendly and ungrateful manner for the purpose of excluding Chinese from going to America may truly be said that having obtained an inch she will take a foot, thus acting in a crafty manner relying on her fortitudes and power.

4th During the 8th year of Kuang Hsü (1882) the United States Government Enacted a law restricting Chinese immigration for the period of ten years. Though the period has not expired, still the Government of the United States wishes to make the prohibition even more harsh and oppressive. China has experienced

Experienced again and again
this deceptive and guileful
action on the part of the United
States, and although Our Sovereign
has been generous, patient and
long Enduring, still in the
present instance how could
our country disregard it and
yield.

5th Inst. Russia originally was
a dependency of Great Britain. It
is now about 111 years since the
Declaration of Independence. Her
territory is vast, the same as China.
and at present she has a population
of 40.000.000. Still this is small
and as a result the wage Earners
in all branches of industries

remain fixtures more than the amount the same classes would remain in China. There is no necessity to mention those engaged in the more important branches, but confine our comments to those engaged in some of the minor branches - such as barbers and laundrymen.

A barber in the United States will get eighteen cents gold, or one mace, eight candareens, silver, for cutting hair, or shaving once. In China, at the treaty ports, a barber will receive $2. per hundred pieces, but in the United States washing costs $1. per dozen, or say in silver $1.25. It will therefore be seen that the prices ranging

in

in the United States as compared with China very greatly. Chinese going abroad to earn a living must first what a first class place when to begin their labors. After they have once settled, they can then migrate to places of minor importance. In Canada and Australia the rate of wages is slightly lower than in the United States. Recently the Australian colonists, owing to the new treaty negotiated by Chang Yin Huan - the Chinese Minister to Washington - and the Secretary of State, whereby the United States Government is permitted to totally exclude Chinese from going to America, have represented to the Government of Great Britain, that

they

they are desirous that similar action be taken and a treaty conducted with China prohibiting the migration of Chinese thither.

6th Many of the Chinese migrating to foreign countries are employed by Americans in agricultural pursuits. They wages they receive vary from ninety cents to one dollar per day. The wage-earners in other occupations are paid according to this scale.

The Chinese are thoroughly aware that for this reason they are made the victims of being insulted by the native laboring classes in the states. Although they are thus constantly subjected to

being

being annoyed and maltreated,
at the hands of the Irish, still
they are willing to remain in
the United States as domestics,
as they are thus enabled to
acquire very good incomes and
find it easy to lay up money.
Were in China could they
find such lucrative Employment.

7th In Australia, California,
and South Sea Countries, the
Chinese Coolies annually send
tens of millions dollars worth of
clothing, articles of food, and Chinaware—
all Exported from China—and the
duties collected at the Customs
Houses in Shanghai, Ningpo,
Foochow and Canton, amount to

a

a very large sum - Should the present treaty be carried into effect the trade of the merchants of Amoy, Swatow, Canton, and Hongkong would necessarily become dull and the people resident in the maritime provinces become gradually reduced to poor circumstances. Not only this but the Customs revenue would also be reduced. This is a matter that should not be regarded with indifference.

8th The principle exports from China to Foreign Countries are tea and silk. But during recent years these articles have been produced in Foreign Countries.

Further

Further the value of exportation
of silk and tea is unequal
to the value of the import of
opium. The value of the
exportation of country articles from
China is also not Equal to the
value of the importation from
foreign Countries of foreign Muslins,
linens, cloths, cotton and piece
goods generally. Fortunately
there are a great many of
the Chinese abroad who are natives
of the provinces of Fuhkien and
Kwangtung, and there is a
large exportation of native and
manufactured goods to foreign Countries
to meet their wants. Therefore it
may be said that the wealth of
China, in this respect, does not

entirely

Entirely go into the hands of foreigners, as the profit of the native trade, carried on by the natives of these two provinces accrues to the Chinese. For instance, take the profit on silks and Cottons, which are products of Kiangsu and Chekiang; of tea, most of which is produced in the Bankow region; and as to other native products and manufactured articles, such as Chinaware, which is manufactured in Kiangsi, & Nuts from Shansi, &c. It will therefore be seen that the advantages, or profits from all branches of trade are participated in by the people of every province, and consequently it cannot be said that as

the

the emigrants to foreign countries come from the provinces of Fuhkien and Kwangtung the interests of the other provinces are not affected? Such a decision would be the result of inexperience.

9th In the matter of the acquisition of colonies during the past one to two hundred years by foreign countries, England stands first. There is Canada in North America with an area of 400000 English square miles; India with an area of over 1,000,000 English square miles; Australia with an area of over 2000000 English square miles. These are by far the greatest of her colonial possessions.

Besides

Besides these there are more than ten other places of much lesser importance. At first the power slaves was restrict to migrate to these newly acquired Countries and subjects and citizens of other powers was also allowed to settle there for the purpose of trade and agricultural pursuits. These slaves was permitted to pursue their respective callings in peace and quietness.

10th In the colonial possessions of foreign governments, the area of territory is large and population small. This is a question that should receive careful attention, for the reason that those who migrate

to these new countries - either
to labor or engage in commercial
pursuits - receive comparatively
speaking, higher wages and
make larger profits; then the
exportation of merchandize further,
means an increase in the Customs
revenue of the country from
whence the goods are shipped.
The ruling of a State and the
strength of an army comes
from this source (revenue).
For China to open up new
dominions is a very difficult matter,
but it is a very easy thing for
her subjects to migrate abroad for the
purpose of seeking a livelihood: Chinese
subjects settling in new countries should
be treated and regarded in the same

light

light as others.

11th The colonial acquisitions of the Netherlands, Spain, and France are principally in the South East: say Batavia, Manila, Sibli (?) Lan Mia Ta Lia (?) Cuba, Saigon and Kaiphong. The Russian possessions on Vladivostock and the vicinity of the Amour River. At all the above places Chinese subjects are permitted to take up their residence; the rate of wages there is only a little higher in comparison with the rate wages earners receive in China, and it is much easier to live there — a very great difference to the conditions of affairs in either California or Australia.

But at present in Saigon, Kaiphong and

and Manila the capitation tax is much smaller. In lieu of the Australian Colonies, as a result of the recent Emigration treaty negotiated between China and the United States, a new act has been passed by which a vessel cannot take, as passenger, more than one Chinese for every 100 tons burthen. On landing every Chinaman must pay a capitation tax of £10. sterling, Equivalent of $60 odd mexicans. Citizens and subjects of other countries - say Europeans, Negros, Malay Chinese (?) Japanese and Corean, are not affected by this law. This discrimination indicates beyond doubt that Australia cares very little for Chinese,

and

and the action taken by her colonists
in the outcome of China having
a few years ago yielded to the
request of the United States to
prohibit Chinese Emigration

12th Ans. to all foreign Countries
on the result of the news that the
United States and China had concluded
the present treaty, a feeling of satisfaction
prevails, and there is a desire
that similar action should be taken.
If the present treaty is ratified
then it follows that Australia,
Sandwich Islands, and more than
twenty other countries in the
South Seas will make every effort
to obtain the same concessions:—
either by making overtures to
the

the Chinese Government to make alterations or modifications in existing treaties, or by annoying the Chinese in the way of Exactions, or by Enacting new Governmental rules, or by levying a heavy capitation tax, or by increasing import duties, so that it will be very inconvenient for Chinese to migrate to those countries, where they will find it no easy matter to live in peace and comfort.

In Australia and Newfoundland Islands a discussion in regard to Chinese immigration has already begun and the people there are only waiting the opportune time to move further in the matter. Should the

New

new treaty not become law then subsequent restrictions will be averted, but if it does then will be a perpetual succession of infliction and oppression to our people.

13th At the most there are but a few millions of Chinese, natives of Fuhkien and Kwangtung, who have migrated to foreign countries. Of this number, great wealth has been acquired. By this it is not meant by any means, any one person alone. The laboring classes each year remit money home for the support of their parents and families, and the sum thus remitted amount, at least, to ten millions taels annually.

Ff

It may truly be asked, how could the Chinese amass such fortunes in their own Country?

14th Of late years China has been afflicted with calamities the worst of either floods or drought, in getting contributions together to give relief and succor to the distressed, there has been "a great cry and little wool." Fortunately Chinese merchants abroad have come to their relief and contributed largely. Their yearly subscriptions amounting to several hundreds of thousands of taels. How could relief to such an extent be obtained among the poor and needy in the interior? Further this sum

meant

mean either life or death to these calamity stricken people.
For this reason the treaty should not become law as the lives and welfare of the poor depend on the success of the Communist classes.

15th Should the treaty between the United States and China be ratified, then efforts will be made by all the other foreign powers in the same direction with the result that in a few years no doubt all the Chinese abroad returning to their native land where they will not from their labors and live in poverty. And in Tientsin, Kiaochow and other places along the coast of China to suddenly have an idle

speculation

population of several millions would necessarily endanger the peace and quietness of those places.

16th. The 5th. article of the treaty signed by H.E. Chang Yin Huan and the Secretary of State reads as follows:-

Whereas Chinese subjects living in ports and unsettled regions of the United States have been victims of injuries in the persons and property at the hands of wicked and lawless men, which unexpected events the Chinese Government regrets, and for which it has claimed an indemnity the legal obligation of which

the

the Government of the United States desires; and whereas the Government of the United States humanely considering these circumstances and bearing in mind the former and ancient friendship between the United States and China, which the High Contracting Parties wish to cement, is desirous of alleviating the exceptional and distressful sufferings and losses to which the aforesaid Chinese have been subjected; therefore the United States without admitting the question of liability therefor (which as a legal obligation it denies) agrees to pay on or before the first day of March 1889, the sum of ^{Gold} 276.619.^{75}/$_{100}$ to the Chinese Minister

at

at this Capitol, who shall accept
for same on behalf of his Government
a full indemnity for all losses
and injuries sustained by Chinese
subjects as aforesaid, and shall
distribute the said money among
the said sufferers and their
relations.

Last year in the matter of the
Rock Springs case, the Tsung Shang
Shih Tung, telegraphed the Chinese
Minister at Washington that as
to whether or not the United States
Government was responsible in
the matter of indemnifying the
sufferers, is a question the
justice or injustice of which she
herself would know. In
commenting upon the letter

of

of the above article of the treaty, the writers refer to the clause that the United States took upon the payment of an indemnity not as a legal duty but as an act of humanity, and state that if such be the case, how is it that hitherto all cases where foreigners have been the sufferers of wrongs and injuries at the hands of the Chinese, China has been called upon to make full reparation.

Take the following cases: In the latter part of the reign of Hsien Feng (should be Tung Chih) the British Consul Margary, while crossing the frontier of Yunnan was murdered. Did this not

happen

transpire in an unsettled and remote region by lawless people and an unexpected event?
To act under the position taken by the United States, Great Britain should not have asked for reparation?
Again take the case on Shamsen which occured about six years ago. A Chinaman was drowned by being pushed overboard by a foreign Quartermaster employed on one of the river steamers. To avenge this wrong a mob collected and several houses were burned and destroyed. The Consul Government interested claimed from China reparation for losses sustained and the sum paid amounted to over

over

one hundred thousand taels.

How if Chinese who are subjected to wrongs and injuries at the hands of citizens of the United States have no claim upon the Government for reparation, then cases of a similar nature where United States citizens have been made the victims of outrage and loss by the Chinese, should be denied the right of claiming compensation from China.

If the clause relating to injuries where payment is made by a Government as an act of humanity and not as a legal obligation so to be enforced, then in cases of that nature to whom are the sufferers to look for satisfaction?

If

If this rule is to prevail, then the only alternative is for the Chinese to bear their sufferings patiently and quietly. To China, this however will naturally mean the saving of a great deal of trouble. This is one reason why the treaty should not be enforced.

17th In a book written by an American reviewing the progress made in the United States during the past century wherein the writer gives an account of the advantages and benefits that have accrued to both state and people, the following statement appears:

For the past 30 years there has been an annual migration

of

of persons from Europe of 400000.

According to an account which appeared in a New York daily paper since during May of this year, the immigration to the United States this year exceeds that of any previous year; from the first of January to the middle of April there were 179,000 odd persons landed in New York, which shows a daily increase. The writer understand that in the 2d (March 1888) month, Chang Yin Hwan on signing the bill prohibiting the Emigration of Chinese laborers, memorialized the Emperor of China, upon the subject, wherein he stated that the United States also

prohibited

prohibited the migration of the laboring classes from European countries that Chinese were not alone subjected to such a restriction.

The statement thus made led to an enquiry and it was found that neither the English or American press agreed to the matter and that as evidence to merchants had never heard anything about such action being taken. If it be true however it can be easily rectified, and there can be no harm by instructing the Chinese minister to request the Secretary of State to furnish him with copies of the prohibition laws enacted against the migration of English, German, French, Austrian

and

statement to the United States to be
sent to the Kuang hi Emperor for
perusal, when another memorial
can be presented to the Throne
asking for the ratification of the
Chinese-American treaty. This
would be thoroughly in accordance
with justice. If this is not the
case then there can be no doubt
of the falsity of the statement
and that China is the only
country against which the
prohibition laws apply - not European
Countries. If the treaty should
be ratified it will not only
prove detrimental to the commercial
classes but also affect the interests
of our country. This is another
reason why the treaty should
not

not be enforced.

18th C. America was originally a Colonial dependency of Great Britain with British colonies. It is now about 112 years since the Declaration of Independence. There are now 37 States. When the independance of America was declared, representatives from all the colonies assembled in Philadelphia and adopted the Constitution of the United States of more than ten articles to be binding forever. One of the articles refers to the giving of 160 acres of uncultivated land to naturalized subjects from all countries if they will cultivate it. (?) There are about ten million naturalized

naturalized subjects at present in the United States. Of Chinese subjects there are not more than 120,000 to 130,000 — a very small number in comparison with those from other countries.

A very few Chinese have become naturalized. But whoever becomes naturalized under the laws of the United States, have the right of suffrage, can vote and hold offices. The legislative branch of the national Government as vested in both Houses of Congress.

Owing to the feeling of hatred shown by the American toward Chinese laborers, in 1880, at the instances of the laboring people a commission was despatched to

Peking

Peking requesting China to consent to certain alterations in the Burlingame Treaty affecting the Emigration of Chinese to the United States. The Chinese officials were in favor of the migration being limited to a certain number annually, or that Emigrants could go to the United States every second or third year, or that every second or fifth year the migration of laborers should be temporarily suspended. Either of the above modifications would have proved very satisfactory. But the Commissioners representing the United States would not agree to these propositions; they desired

China

China to agree to leave the matter to be dealt by the United States. They deceived China by representing that the United States Government was friendly to the Government of China and on no account would Chinese laborers be totally prohibited from going to the United States.

The present treaty however was not decided upon owing to the reason that there was a great number of Chinese in the states, or that they were detrimental to the interests of America.

China not regarding the statements made made as being against reason, agreed to the request of the United States and negotiated

Ths

the treaty. The time allowed for
ratification was one year. But after the lapse of a month
Both
houses of Congress passed an act
to execute the treaty, totally
excluding all Chinese laborers
for the period of twenty years,
in spite of the fact that at the
time some Eighteen hundred
members of Congress and their
efforts in the interest of the
Chinese laborers, and argued
the question as a violation
of existing law. The Churches
took up the question; a petition
was presented to Congress by
bankers and merchants doing
business in New York against
the prohibition of Chinese.
The daily press throughout the
world

world also discussed the matter setting forth that the prohibition should not exist for years, otherwise it would be regarded as a violation of international law and of existing treaties.

But the democrats in Congress with a view to please the laboring classes carried the day, and a hundred and more members in their discussion of the question slighted the Chinese as so many pigs. These outrageous words naturally arrested the attention of the people. The first act passed by Congress prohibiting immigration for the period of twenty years failed to become

law

another act reducing the
period to ten years became
law by the President's signature.
This has been in force for only
6 years, when the new treaty
is negociated making the period
again 20 years: This is a repetition
of what happened some years
ago. If it is to be enforced
can it be regarded as any other
than an absolute prohibition
of laborers to the States? This
is another reason why the
treaty should not be ratified.

19th Australia, commonly
known as Hsin Chin Chan is
a dependency of Great Britain
with an area of 300000 English

square

agreement matter. There are at present several tens of thousands of Chinese in the Country working at various places, engaged in mining, etc.

The writer goes on to give a description of the colonies, refers to the capitation taxes the Chinese are obliged to pay, - from £10. up to £30. They state that under new enactments only one Chinaman can take passage by any vessel for every 300 tons burthen, and that a capitation tax of £100 is to be levied; that Chinese going from one province, or colony, to another will have to pay the same tax, but those going to foreign countries, or return to China shall not be admitted again. Chinese

who

who have been detected in surreptitiously landing in Australia shall be fined £50, in addition to the payment of the capitation tax of £100. Chinese are prevented from mining without a certificate of permission issued by the office of the Superintendent of Mines. With the exception of Chinese who are naturalized British subjects, officials, teachers and those travelling for pleasure and curiosity - all others are prohibited from landing in Australia. Chinese subjects hereafter cannot be naturalized. The above are in general the main features of the act.

In the Sandwich Islands,

Manila

Manila, and other places there is a feeling in favor of taking the United States-Chinese treaty, negotiated by Ministers Seward and the Secretary of State, as a guide, with a view to also prohibit the migration of Chinese by the enactment of laws or by increasing the capitation tax. Should the new treaty be ratified there is fear that the great Countries of Europe will depute Ministers to Peking for the purpose of negotiating similar compacts. This is another reason why the treaty should not become law.

The writer then go on to point out that under the treaty

the

the advantages to the United
States are greater than they
are to China, without lessening
the commercial intercourse between
the two countries. China does
not prohibit americans from
settling in her country, hence
the United States should not
prevent Chinese from going
to her territory. By the terms
of former treaties, Americans
living in China shall be
treated in the same manner
as citizens and subjects of the
most favored nation, and on
the other hand Chinese residing
in the United States shall have
the same rights and privileges.
It is clear that the provisions

of

of the treaties have been violated
how is it that no capitation
tax is imposed on United
States citizens coming to China
and no certificate of identity
given them when they leave
the country? Again there
is protection given to —
the religious societies (chapels)
and the first treatment accorded
the commercial classes. Further
Americans engaged in China
whether as Customs employees,
in the military service, in
manufacturing, as missionaries
or in the navy, receive a
monthly salary ranging from
$100, gold to several hundred
dollars gold, and further, they

are

are not subjected to living the victims of jealousy. The treatment the Americans receive at the hands of the Chinese is certainly very harsh, but it is the worse in the United States.

20th The writer continue by saying that the treaty should not be ratified. That Chinese should in the going to or returning from the United States, be treated the same as the laborers of Europe.

The pamphlet concludes by giving the act of 1882, carrying into effect the treaty of 1880.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File
FEB 20 1889

No. 783.

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 2. 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging Despatches.

No. 783.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 2. 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 364 and 365 of November 3. 1888, 366 of November 5. 1888, and 367 " " 9. 1888, with enclosure of "Thanksgiving Proclamation."

I have the honor to &c

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination.
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 1 1889

No 784. Orl. Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 3d, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Transmitting Bank Account
Quarter Ending 31st December
1888.

No 784. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 3d, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand
you enclosed a statement of the
Rent account of this Legation for
the Quarter ending December 31st, 1888

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination.
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 1 1889

No 785. Orig. Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 4th, 1889.

Hon. Charles Denby.
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Account for loss by Exchange
for quarter Ending December
31st 1888.

M

No 785. One enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 4th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir: —

I have the honor to enclose

my account for Loss by Exchange

for quarter ending the 31st December

1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination.
~~Action by number and file, if reported correct.~~
MAR 1 1889 aaf

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

Separate.

One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 5th, 1889.

Hon. F. D. Sherman.
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Loss by Exchange account
for Quarter Ending December
31st, 1888.

Separate — One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 5th, 1884.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir: —

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a statement of my account for loss by Exchange for the Quarter Ending December 31st, 1883.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

F. D. Cheshire

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure 1. Statement as above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.
for examination.
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 1 1889

Separate. One inclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 5th, 1889.

W. F. D. Sherburn
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Salary account for
quarter ending December
31st, 1888.

Separate One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 3rd, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a statement of my salary account for the Quarter ending December 31st 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

F. D. Chester.

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 1 1889 aab

No 786. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, January 5th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
New Years Call by Chinese Officials.

Synopsis
Mr. Denby gives an account of the New year call made by Chinese Officials on the 4th January 1889.

No 786. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 5th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform the Department that the Prince President of the Tsungli Yamen, the Ministers and other high officials, whose names and rank are given in the enclosed list called at this Legation yesterday to offer their wishes for the New Year and were entertained, at what might be called, an informal repast.

The conversation was confined to social topics and was pleasant and interesting. The usual ceremonial

toasts

toasts were drunk, after which the officials took their leave.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

List of officials as above.

Enclosure 1 - dispatch No 786.

List of officials who called at the United States Legation on the 4th of January 1889.

Prince Ching, President of the Foreign office.

Yu Kien. Assistant Grand Secretary, President of the Board of Revenue, and Minister of Foreign office.

Sun Yu Wen. Member of the Grand Council, Vice President Board of Civil office and Minister of Foreign office

Jung Lu 榮祿 (Marquis Jung) Vice President of the Board of Revenue and Minister of Foreign office.

Hsu Kang Shun, Member of the Grand Council President of the Board of War, and Minister of Foreign office.

Li Hung Chang. Vice President of Board of War and Minister of Foreign office.

Kūi Yung T. Vice President Board of Works, and Minister Foreign Affairs.

Kūi Chang. Vice President Board of Rites, and Minister Foreign Affairs.

Ngen Ching. Grand Secretary, and Chief Controller of the Tsungli Yamen Superintendency,

Ching Jui, Vice President Tsungli Yamen Superintendency

Ngen Tang, Vice President Tsungli Yamen Superintendency

Leang Kun Kūi Vice President Censorate

Kūi Yingkwei Vice President of the Board of Civil Office.

Wing Tung Ko. President of the Board of Civil Office.

Ching Kūi Vice President of the Board of Revenue

Lun Ching, Vice President of the Board of Revenue.

Kei Ching.	Vice President Board of Revenue
Lien Chin	President of the Board of Punishments
Kuah Yim Chung.	Vice President do. do.
Shih Hung.	Vice President Board of War
Hung Li	Vice President Board of Ceremonies
Kei Fu	Vice President do. do.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 1 1889

No 787.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 5th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

President's Thanksgiving proclamation received.

No 787.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 5th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, which was received by the last mail, was complied with in anticipation of it's reception at this Legation.

In Peking the Americans are all Missionaries except Dr W. A. P. Martin, President of

the

No: 787.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 5th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, which was received by the last mail, was complied with in anticipation of it's reception at this Legation.

In Peking the Americans are all Missionaries except Dr W. A. P. Martin, President of

the

the Tsung Wen College, and W. N. Morehouse, who is an employe of the Imperial Customs. All the Americans assembled at the Legation at 11 o'clock, when appropriate religious exercises, with a sermon, were conducted by Revd Dr/ Martin. There were nearly fifty persons present. They were entertained at dinner by me. After dinner there was pleasant intercourse for an hour or two. Respectful mention was made of President Cleveland and good wishes were expressed for his successor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 1 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No 788.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 8th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Proclamation of Kung Chou

Magistrate re railroads.

One enclosure.

No 788.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 8th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of the proclamation of the Hung Chow Magistrate, on the construction of the railroad to Hung Chow. The Magistrate orders that no opposition be made to the proposed railway and sets out the advantages which will result to the people from its construction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Clipping from "Chinese Times" Jan. 5 '89, translated from "Shih Pao" of 2nd Jan. '89. Proclamation as above.

Enclosure 1 in No 788.

2nd January, 1889.

PROCLAMATION BY THE TUNGCHOW MAGISTRATE.
THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

The following proclamation has been promulgated by Chao, Magistrate of the District of Tungchow: Let it be known to the public that the matter of laying down railways and putting carriages and locomotives on them is in obedience to an Imperial Decree, issued in reply to a memorial submitted by the Tsung li Yamên, and at the request of His Excellency the Viceroy of Chihli. The China Railway Company has been directed to raise the necessary shares from the mercantile classes, and in locating their line, whatever land is to be needed they are to pay for it a just value before taking possession. Dwellings and grave yards will be avoided wherever practicable; but in cases where their removal is absolutely necessary, fair values will be given for them, besides which, assistance must be afforded towards their removal. In places where bridges will have to be built across canals, ditches and other water courses, and where water outlets have to be made, they will not interfere with the public highways. Since the completion of the line from Tongshan to Tientsin, trade in all the adjacent towns and villages, has more than doubled, while travelling has been facilitated to an unprecedented degree. The poor, also, have found the means of obtaining a livelihood much increased, and the advantages resulting from the railway are truly manifold. Persons who before were suspicious and opposed to the undertaking, on beholding the benefits accruing from railways, now change their vehement condemnation into enthusiastic praise. Instructions have been received to extend the line to Tungchow, and already the Managers of the Railway Company, together with the foreign engineers, are surveying the line, marking out the land by means of flags, and taking other preliminary steps preparatory to building the line. Fears being entertained lest the populace, who are ignorant of the great advantages of railways, may cause undue obstruction, I, the Magistrate promulgate this proclamation, whereby all classes in the district under my jurisdiction are informed that they must peacefully attend to their vocations; and not be influenced by foolish talk or unfounded rumours, leading them to create disturbance and bring trouble upon themselves. At the same time I have despatched my runners, and the tipaos concerned will escort the surveying party on their expedition of selecting the line. Let all reverentially observe this most important proclamation.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
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2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject
and file. aag
MAR 12 1889

March 14
Circ'l

No. 789

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 9. 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
The Three Great
Religions of China.

No. 789.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 9. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to send the following slight account of the three great Religions of China. An intimation from you that essays on subjects disconnected with diplomatic questions are not desired will put an end to this species of writing. But if

some

some account of the laws, customs and Religions of China does no appreciable good, at least it can do no harm.

The subjects treated would require the writing of books. I can only generalize a little and supplement my reading by my own personal observation.

The three great Religions of China are Confucianism Buddhism, and Taoism. Of these the adherents of Buddhism are the most numerous. There are singular resemblances between the miraculous occurrences which

which signalized the birth of Christ and the births of Confucius and Buddha. The Christian explains this similarity by the statement that some of the Apostles of Christ travelled into Asia and there spread an account of the birth of Christ which was afterwards incorporated into the biographies of the other two founders of Religions. Confucius was born B.C. 551. His father was Llangho - an old man, a great soldier, a descendant of the Shang Dynasty.

His

his mother was a daughter of the Yen family.
At his birth ten dragons appeared above the cottage. Five sages came from afar. Music and Heavenly voices were heard. A unicorn came and presented a tablet on which was inscribed "The son of the essence of water shall succeed to the withering Chou and be a throneless King"
Buddha was born 624 years B. C. in Kapilavastu, a city in Benares. It is curious that Buddhism

barely

barely exists in the
country of its origin.
Buddha was the son
of King Saddhodana
and Queen Maya.
The Heavenly Buddha
came riding on a
white elephant and
entered her side which
became transparent.
The child came forth
from his mother's side
beneath a Palasa tree
with the four regents
of the skies present as
assistants.
The usual phenomena
appeared — the illumination
of the Heavens, a rainbow,

Singina

singing in the air,
showers of roses, and
nine dragons came and
spouted water.
A chariot from Heaven
conveys the babe to the
court and Gods, men
and maidens walk in
the procession.
In spite of the supernatural
events which signalized
the births of the two
founders of these Religions
they are not accounted
Gods but men.
Herein lies a great
difference between these
creeds and Christianity.
Confucianism is the creed
of

of the Literati. Tested by the articles which form the creeds of modern Religions, it is scarcely a religion. It has no scriptures but the classics. It defies no creator. It has no system of theology. It sets no day apart for worship.

The Chinese holidays are about two weeks at New Year and are occasional feast day. The world admits that the moral Code of Confucius is nearly perfect. Christ says, do unto others what you would

that

that they should do
unto you.
Confucius says, do
not do unto others
what you would
not that they should
do unto you.
I have heard learned
arguments to the effect
that the Christian maxim
is positive and the
Confucian negative.
But plainly the sense
is identical. One would
not wish that another
should neglect him,
maltreat him, or pass
him by in distress.
He is therefore commanded

not

not to do these wrongful
things and the effect is
the same as if he were
commanded to do acts of
kindness or charity.
Confucianism is the religion
of the State.
Letters and religion are
so combined that scholarship
and Confucianism are
identical. I have inquired
of several educated Chinese
what the Religion of China
is. The only definite
answer is the worship
of Ancestors. All classes
from the Emperor in the
Temple of Heaven to the
peasant in his hut, worship
their

their ancestors. But the
educated Chinaman
does not admit that he
worships his ancestors in
the sense that Deities
are worshipped. He
regards the sentiment
as the extension of
filial piety after death.
Confucius canonized
the love and reverence
of children for their
parents and made
filial piety the fundamental
duty of men.
He adopted this cult
irrespective of the question
whether the dead have
knowledge of the observance

of

of the living.

I find ancestral worship and fungshuy, or geomantic superstition, the two principles that all Chinese profess to revere and believe in. A notable example of the influence in the government of ancestral worship occured in 1874. The Emperor Tungchi died at the age of nineteen leaving no child. There were princes of the blood, brothers of Hienlung, the father of Tungchi. But the imperial succesor

must

must worship his
ancestors, and to do this
he must come from a
later generation than the
primes. So the present
Emperor Kuang Hsü, then
three years old, was
selected as the Emperor.
During his life Confucius
was simply a teacher.
After his death, temples
were erected to him.
His grave at Kewfow
is the most sacred place
in China. All classes
make pilgrimages to it.
Sacrifices of beasts are
offered on his altars.
Yet in popular belief

he

he is not divine but holy only. But the respect and honors shewn to his memory are scarcely to be distinguished from worship and adoration. The Confucian Gods are very numerous. Their list would be a reproduction of the Gods of ancient mythology. There are Gods of Literature, War, the Household, the Door, Agriculture, Tides, Classics, Writing, &c. At the age of thirty, Buddha abandoned the Court and pleasure and betook himself to the wilderness. For six years he

her did the severest
penance.
He is surrounded by
temptations.
He is attacked by
legions of devils.
I have seen some monument
on which the spears of
the devils as they are
about to touch Buddha
change into roses at their
tips.
At the end of the six
years of seclusion, he
started out to save
suffering creatures, to
teach men not to live
for self.
His system comprehended
the

the emancipation from sorrow not only of men but of animals.
Broader than our own declaration of independence Buddha declared "all the animal kingdom are born free and equal."
Buddhism does not acknowledge a creator. It has innumerable Gods but no one being by whose fiat the universe was made. Its system of creation is one of evolution.
The Buddhist temples abound in moral precepts displayed on boards hung

on

on the walls. Self denial
and asceticism are inculcated.
One of its tenets is
transmigration, and therefore
meat cannot be eaten.
Men are sinners all
and redemption comes
by good works. Salvation
is received by meritorious
conduct. Sometimes the
Buddhist keeps a debtor
and credit account of
transgressions and good
deeds.
The symbol of Buddhism
is the wheel. As it
revolves it carries all
sentient creatures with it
and changes them from

insect to bird, from
animal to man, and
the reverse.
The Chinese believe in
metempsychosis.
The Buddhist heaven is
called Nirvana. It is
a place of absolute
repose. The temples and
priests of Buddha are
very numerous. The priests
shave their heads and
wear yellow robes.
Their ceremonies are
ordinarily few and
simple. At dawn and
dark they beat a gong
and wooden drum.
The Priest makes a
few

few genuflexions in
front of the altar, on
which tapers are burning
and repeats some prayers
fingering his rosary.
The temples contain
many images of Buddha
of all ages and colors.
These images are made
of clay and are painted
or gilded.
On great occasions the
temples are crowded with
worshippers and with
priests who walk around
in a circle shouting in a
monotonous voice. Incense
is offered, gongs are sounded
and paper money is burnt.

The

are

The Buddhist priests undergo great physical suffering to secure charitable donations. They confine themselves many days in cages filled with projecting nails, which are bought and removed by the pious. Censers are fastened through the flesh and borne in processions. There are Gods for all conceivable natural objects - earth, sun, moon, stars, thunder, lightning.

Some of the temples have a thousand images of Gods in one vast hall. All over China, on the

way-side

wayside, in the gates, in country and in towns, are idols. Many are in decay. One often sees a deserted shrine with its row of Gods falling to pieces.

The tendency of Buddhism is to elevate woman. One of the greatest deities is Kwanyin, the goddess of mercy.

The Buddhists, like some Christian religions, use pictures, candles, and incense. At the great temple Pie-en-sur, ten miles from Peking, can be seen a faithful representation in

in wood and clay of
the Buddhist Hell.
Here are seen the
instruments and modes
of torture - the Mill,
the chopping knife, the
Mortar, the operation of
pulling out the tongue
and sawing the body
asunder, the Lake of
blood, the caldron of
oil, the Hill of Knives, the
burning cylinder, the
gallows entwined with
snakes, the bridge from
which men are falling
to be devoured by wild
dogs, with demons pursuing
culprits with knives and
pitchforks.

pitchforks. There is a mirror
in which men see their
transmigrations into dogs,
reptiles, asses and cows.
There are figures of men
carrying their heads in
one hand and dragging
with their other a cruel
Mandarin to punishment.
Every species of torture is
here portrayed.
The Buddhist heaven is also
represented in another hall.
It is a great orderly place
where many well dressed
people sit in seraphic
happiness in complete repose.
Taoism is the third great
Religion of China. It seems
to

to be a congeries of the ancient superstitions of the people. Its founder Laotze, was born B.C. 604. Taoism has been variously defined as "reason" "method" "nature."

Its founder called Tao heaven, or a divine principle which moulds and sways material and spiritual nature. Its tenets are wisdom, purity, humility, compassion, frugality, and modesty. It returns good for evil. It teaches the existence of a Trinity, the "Three Pure Ones" and immortality.

The

The great monad represents
the two germs of life.
The Hades of the Taoists
corresponds in ranks and
dignities with actual life.
The Gods hold office,
marry, and are appointed
by the Emperor with the
advice of Pope Chang,
who is the head of the
sect, and the vice Regent
on earth of the Pearly
Emperor. This deity is the
chief God of Taoism.
Mount T'ai is the chief
shrine of this sect.
Each part of the body
and every disease has
its God. The Gods are

immeasurable

innumerable.

Death has few terrors for the Chinese. The dead are still in the hands of the living. Provisions are furnished them, tea is poured out for them, ayee supplied to them. The manufacture of ayee out of leaden sheets is one of the great industries of China.

The value of many hundreds of thousands of dollars is consumed every year in the use of ayee.

Fung shuy means literally wind and water. It is an almost universal

superstitions

superstition. Houses are built with reference to warding off evil spirits. On every roof there are at the angles five small images of animals resembling dogs which are intended to catch the evil spirits as they come to the house.

Chinese houses are never on a line. One always projects beyond or recedes from the others. This superstition regulates the digging of graves and the construction of all buildings. It was claimed as an excuse for the Chungking riots that

that the Americans had violated the rules of fung shuy in building. There are three principles or practices which stand in the way of the foreign Missionary.

First the doctrine of the worship of ancestors; second fung shuy; third the necessity of working every day and disregarding Sunday.

Foreign religions teachers have sometimes dallied with the doctrine of Ancestral worship and have sought to tolerate it as not a belief but

a

a sentimental practice similar to our decoration of graves of the departed. But Missionaries generally have recognized no middle ground and have insisted on the abandonment of the doctrine by converts. So with fungshuy and sabbath observance.

Thus the evangelization of China has been and will be slow.

The poor and needy come to the Christian for charity for bread, raiment and medical aid. The rich and learned hold aloof. The Hospital and the school

win

win their way to tolleration.
There are conversions, but
compared with the vast
population they are not
numerous. The Catholics
have been most successful.
I was told by a priest
that last Christmas 30,000
converts in this Province
went to the confessional.
They probably number
1200,000 in China.
The Catholics here, as
elsewhere in the world,
were the pioneers.
Among the Protestant
denominations one sees
with sympathy all over
China churches filled with
worshipers

worshipers as respectful and earnest as in any part of the world.

The native preacher occupies the pulpit and every head is bowed in prayer. The non-religionist cannot forbear to wish that for the material good of the people, Christianity should supplant the polytheism which is scarcely any religious belief.

But the Missionary repudiates mere materialistic benefits. He came to China to save human souls, not to improve the material conditions of the people. He uses

uses human methods to
accomplish spiritual ends.
He is not the apostle
of progress, but the
follower of Christ.
His avocation is to give
eternal life, not to
ameliorate mundane
life.

On these conditions, the
battle will never end;
but as it progresses, it
will insensibly evolve
a better, stronger, and
purer civilization.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack as a very interesting review -
MAR 12 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 22 1889

No 790.

Legation of the United States.

Peking January 11th 1889

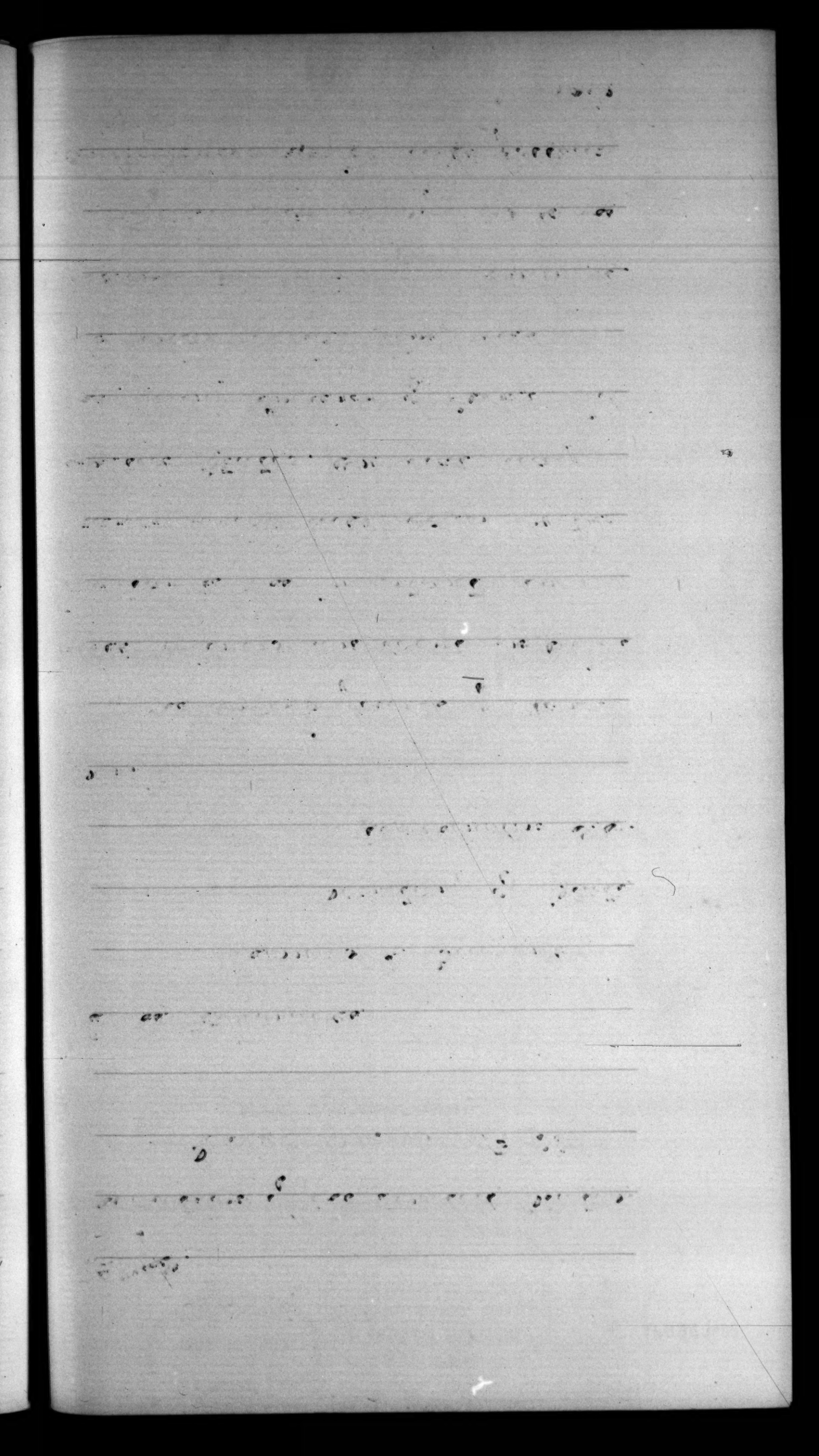
Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

The accession of the Emperor Kuang Hsü to supreme control Mar. 4th '89

Synopsis.

Characteristics of the Emperor.
Speculation as to his chief counsellors.
Account of Prince Chun, Prince Tun and Prince Kung. Effect on foreign interests. The Empress Dowager.
How China should be treated by foreign Powers.



No 790.

Legation of the United States.

Peking January 11th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The coming fourth of March will witness an event in China, similar to the important administrative change which will occur in the United States. On that day the young Emperor of China, with his bride beside him, will assume the reins of government.

Speculation is rife as to the consequences which will follow this

this event. In a country like this, where the Imperial Court lives in the most complete exclusion, attended by eunuchs and hidden from every other eye, prognostics as to future events must be largely speculative. Still there are among foreigners many enquiring minds who regard China as, in some sense, their home and their inheritance, and conjectures, based on long residence and intimate acquaintance with the people and government, are entitled to some consideration. The Emperor is now seventeen years old. He is about to take to himself a bride and two

secondary

secondary wives. The adroitness of the Empress Dowager is illustrated in the selection of these wives. The principal wife is the daughter of Deputy Lieut.-General Kuei Hsiang, who lives in Pekings. She is the cousin of the Emperor. The two others are sisters whose father is dead. His name was Chang Hsii and he was formerly Vice President of a Board. Thus complete control of the Imperial household is preserved without any risk of factious opposition.

The Emperor has been carefully educated after the Chinese fashion, and books from abroad have been translated

for

for his instruction. He, is said, whether justly or not, I do not know, to be passionate and self-willed. Stories are told of his having destroyed in fits of passion foreign clocks and watches, of which he has great numbers. It is said that he has a hesitation in his speech, and that he speaks slowly and with difficulty. While ordinarily quiet in his disposition, he is said to be very obstinate. His intellect is supposed to be good.

The chief instructor of the Emperor is Weng Tung Ho, a Chinaman not a Manchu, who is now President of the Board of Rites Office. It is supposed

that

that this official will have great influence in the govemment. I am informed that this man is decidedly antagonistic to foreigners.

The Emperor is the son of Prince Ch'un, the Seventh Prince, who is the brother of the former Emperor Hien-fung. There are still living in Peking two other brothers of Hien-fung, who are uncles of the Emperor. One is the celebrated Prince Kung, commonly called the Sixth Prince, and the other Prince Tun, commonly called the Fifth Prince.

Prince Ch'un is not accounted to be a man of much intellectual power. His health has lately been

been very bad. He is the chief of the Peking Field Force and the head of the Admiralty. These employments do not bring him into actual contact with the Emperor. In accordance with Chinese etiquette, he must retire from active employment when his son becomes the actual and sole ruler of the government. Filial respect, which lies at the foundation of Chinese polity, does not permit from the father the abject obeisances to the son which custom demands from officials.

Prince Kung was at the head of the Foreign Office from the death of Hien-fung, in 1861, down

to

to 1884, with an intermission of a few days. He is a man of great ability, and is thoroughly conversant with affairs. I had an interesting interview with him in the country more than a year ago. Etiquette does not permit him to visit foreigners in the city, but at the hills visits were interchanged between him and his family and me and mine. He is apparently still young and vigorous. It is quite probable that he may come to the front again.

Prince Hen is poor and popular with the people. He is eccentric and benevolent, but it

it is not supposed that he will ever take an active part in affairs.

Tung Chi, the immediate predecessor of H. I. M. Kwang Hsü, died at the age of nineteen after being thirteen years on the throne. Naturally his untimely fate excites some comparative remarks between him and the present Emperor. There were rumors that his demise was unnatural and there are intimations that history may repeat itself, but there is no fact on which such speculations can rest.

As far as can be known here, the Empress Dowager is

stiff

stiff

still the autocrat of China.
Her nephew is devoted to her.
She is the great central figure
in the empire, universally
esteemed and revered, and
is justly regarded as being
one of the greatest characters
in history. As long as she
lives she will be the power
behind the throne. Under her
rule, for a quarter of a century,
China has made immense
material progress. The people
have been and are contented
and happy. Foreign affairs have
been in the main happily
conducted. She has shown
herself to be benevolent and
economical. Her private character

Has

has been apathetic, and in her public acts she has seemed to consult supremely the welfare of her people.

I do not anticipate that the nominal retirement of the Empress, and the accession of the Emperor to the actual control of the government, will make any great change in the conduct of affairs touching foreigners or their interests. To my mind there is no possibility that China will ever succeed in throwing off foreign domination — at least not until she shall adopt the Japanese method of approximating her court procedures to western practices. This would involve

a

a revolution in her domestic institutions and cannot be anticipated for many years.

It must always be remembered in looking at China that she is ruled by an alien race — the Manchus. The main struggle of the governing race is to keep power. Intermarriage between the Chinese and the Manchus does not exist. Side by side with the Chinese official all over China stands the Manchu. The Tartar General ranks with the Viceroy. He represents the Throne. While numerically the Chinese immeasurably surpass the Manchus, a system of

jealousy

jealousy, and disunion among the Chinese, is so adroitly fostered that the supreme power remains with the Manchus. The preservation of this race domination is the one important thing with the government. At all hazards the people must be appeased and kept in good humour. Nowhere in the world are their wishes more consulted in mass than in China. The main object of the government being to maintain itself in power it will avoid war, commotion, disturbance innovation, all things that might tend to unsettle it's rule.

The problem of the treatment

of China by western powers is not in it's conception difficult, but in practice may become so owing to international jealousies and rivalries. Perfect reciprocity between China and western countries is impossible. Where two men ride a horse one must ride behind. It is the world against China and for many years to come the western world will dominate her policy. . . . . .

Nevertheless the reign of the young Emperor which is about to commence will be the most memorable epoch in Chinese history. Railroads, the electric light, physical science, a new

navy

navy, an improved army, a general banking system, a mint, all in the bud now, will soon be in full flower. Such progress by whomsoever promoted goes to aggrandize the commerce of the whole world.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 12 1889

No 791. Mr Emerson.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 14th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
The appointment at Pakhoi
of a customs officer asked by
the Ministers.

No. 791

Our Enclosure.

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 14th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to send herewith a translation of an informal note which by the direction of the Ministers the bearer sent the 11th instant to the Tsungli Yamen.

The purport thereof is to request the Yamen to appoint at Pakhoi a superior Customs officer in order to facilitate the transaction of business at that Port.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Note as above.

Enclosure 1. with despatch 791.

Translation from Chinese

Informal.

Mr. Von Brandt / Envoy /

to the Tsung li Yamên

Peking, January 11th, 1889.

Your Highness

and

Your Excellencies.

On behalf of the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States, Japan, Great Britain, Spain, Russia, France and Belgium, the German Minister begs to present to Your Highness and Your Excellencies a question, one which he is also interested - the particulars of which are clearly set forth below. -

Trade at Pakhoi in the province of Kwangtung has been carried on

for

for several years with increasing importance each year. The duties collected here in the 5th year of the Reign of Kuang Hsü amounted to only 20.500 taels, while in the 13th year of the same reign they amounted to 231.500 taels, and the arrivals and departures of steamers 684 - or say 342 entered and 342 cleared.

With such a showing of increasing importance commercially, still there has never been an officer of sufficient authority appointed at Pakhoi to attend to business, with the result that cases of importance have never been promptly settled.

Although there is at present an officer of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel,

still

still he is not high enough and
of sufficient authority.

Whenever cases arise requiring
careful decision, questions concerning
the Interior Office, cases that have to
be treated at Patchri involving
inland trade and taxation - there
should not be entrusted to an
officer, who from his position as
Interior official must be regarded as
an interested party.

When questions arise, the said
officer presents them to the
Resident of Linn Chow, who in turn
instructs the Magistrate of Linn
Chow to "investigate and report".
In cases of greater importance
it is always necessary to correspond
officially in regard to them, as

they

for several years with increasing importance each year. The duties collected here in the 5th year of the Reign of Kwang Hsü amounted to only 20.500 taels, while in the 13th year of the same reign they amounted to 231.500 taels, and the arrivals and departures of steamers 684 - or say 342 entered and 342 cleared.

With such a showing of increasing importance commercially, still there has never been an officer of sufficient authority appointed at Pakhoi to attend to business, with the result that cases of importance have never been promptly settled.

Although there is at present an officer of the rank of Expectant Prefect,

still

still he is not high enough and of sufficient authority.

Whenever cases arise requiring careful decision, questions concerning the Chinese Office, cases that have to be treated at Pakhoi involving inland trade and taxation – there should not be entrusted to an officer, who from his position as Chinese official must be regarded as an interested party.

When questions arise, the said officer presents them to the Prefect of Lienchow, who in turn instructs the Magistrate of Lienchow to "investigate and report". In cases of minor importance it is always necessary to correspond officially in regard to them, as

they

they cannot be disposed of by verbal discussion at interviews, and in sending despatches to and fro, causes delay to the public interests and will prove detrimental to the prosperity of Pakhoi. Further it is to be feared, that in future, if the local officers are to show a feeling of disregard to the interests of the mercantile classes it will give rise to unpleasant views.

The German Minister and his colleagues felt it their duty to present this matter to Your Highness and Your Excellencies for your consideration, in the hope that a proper officer may be appointed at Pakhoi, to the end that the

cause of objection set forth above may be removed. They are also of the opinion that the Establishment of a Custom Taotai at Pakhoi would be regarded as a good move, as he would be an officer of sufficient authority. The Taotai residing at Kaochow might be transferred to Pakhoi.

Mr. von Brandt and his colleagues do not wish to be regarded as the sole judges as to what should be done in this matter. They hope that the question may be arranged so as to meet the convenience of the Chinese Government and the foreign trade.

They therefore beg that Your Excellency and Your Excellencies will give

Your

this matter your careful consideration
and will consider the views presented
to the end that a plan may
be adopted to remove the difficulties
complained of.

W. W. Brand and his colleagues
and Thurston " " "

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

No 792. One Enclosure.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination.
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct,
MAR 12 1889

Legation of the United States
Peking, January 18th, 1889

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Repairs Account for
Quarter ending December 31st 1888.

M

No 792. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 18th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a Statement of the Repairs Account of this Legation for the Quarter Ending the 31st of December 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. as interesting. The protest appears under the circumstances not stated, to have been forgiven. A.G.A.
MAR 12 1889

March 14
Customs

No. 793 One enclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 18. 1889.

Mr. Chas Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Encloses translation of communication to Yamen on charges made against foreigners of using dead bodies to make soap.

No. 793

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 18. 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of an informal - red letter - despatch which the Dean has, by direction of the Ministers, sent to the Tsung-li-Yamen. The purport of this communication is a

remonstrance

remonstrance against a publication in a periodical published at Shanghai which represents that foreigners boil corpses for the preparation of soap. Such a proceeding on the part of the Minister would perhaps be unusual in any part of the world but the East. I inclined first to the idea that the Consuls should be directed to bring the matter to the attention of the local authorities. But a full discussion of the subject convinced me that it would

would be better to send
a direct, though informal,
remonstrance to the Yamen.
The superstition that
foreigners commit all
kinds of horrors on the
bodies of the dead is
very general in far
Eastern countries.
It will be remembered
that the massacre at
Tientsin, the 21st June
1870, of the French
nuns and others foreigners
was caused by the rumor
that children were murdered
and their eyes used to
make medecine.
Last year the outbreak
at

at Sôul, Corea, was owing to charges that foreigners were engaged in kidnapping children. Charges of like character have been spread throughout the cities on the Yangtse. Other examples of the circulation of atrocious libels against foreigners, as a class, might be cited.

Owing, therefore, to the general prevalence of such scandalous charges all over the Empire, it was deemed proper to bring the matter to the attention of the Imperial

Government.

Government.

A decree from the Throne would put an end to such abominable superstitions At least, if nothing is done by the Imperial Government to check the circulation of such foul accusations, it may well hereafter be held responsible should disorders follow publication and rumors of this nature.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. with despatch 793.

Translation from Chinese.

Informal.

Mr. Von Brandt (Copy.)

to the Tsungli Yamen.

Peking, January 14th 1889.

Your Highness.

and

Your Excellencies.

W. von Brandt and his colleagues have the honor to represent to Your Highness and Your Excellencies that recently there appeared in the Chinese Illustrated News published in Shanghai, No 168, a picture representing foreigners boiling corpses for the preparation of soap, with the statement that this is the scientific method adopted by Westerners.

In regard to this matter, Mr. Von Brandt

and

and his colleagues would remark, that if the practice represented is regarded as worthy of credence, the publication of such pictures will have the effect of creating foolish discussion and laughter and ridicule among the ignorant and silly classes.

Some years ago there was unfounded reports circulated, against foreigners, such as charging them with using the eyes of children for the manufacture of photographic material, and using dead bodies to make medicine of.

These resulted in riots accompanied by the murder of innocent and good men and women and nearly led to seriously impairing the friendly relations existing between China and

and Western powers. This fact should be thoroughly borne in mind.

Now with regard to the publication of the picture complained of W. von Brandt and his colleagues are unanimous in their about it, Sic and they therefore feel it their duty to represent the matter to Your Highness and Your Excellencies for your careful consideration, in the hope that speedy action may be devised to prevent a recurrence of publications of so stupid and false a character, which may lead to the people believing them and result in very serious consequences.

W. von Brandt and his colleagues have the honour to send herewith a

copy

copy of the Chinese Illustrated News
referred to for the perusal of
Your Highness and Your Excellencies.

With assurances &c, &c, &c,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination.
~~Auto by number and~~ file, if reported correct.
MAR 12 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Dep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 19th 1889.

Mr. Ch. Denby Jr. to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Loss by exchange account for year 1888.

M

One enclosure.

Dep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 19th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my account for loss by exchange for the past year, including the sum of $8.83 due on account of loss by exchange on salary drafts during the year 1887, as shown by account rendered Jan. 28th 1888. The other items included in this account are the losses by exchange on

salary

salary drafts for the four quarters of the year 1888, for which accounts with vouchers were rendered at the end of each quarter.

Against the amount, $39.98, shown to be due, I have drawn my draft, on the Honorable Secretary of State, dated Jan. 19th 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.
Second Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination.
~~Ack. by number and~~ File, if reported correct.
MAR 12 1889

No. 4

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 19th 1889.

Mr. Ch. Denby Jr. to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Salary account, December 31st 1888.

M

Two enclosures.

Sep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 19th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose my account for salary for quarter ending December 31st last, and an account for loss by exchange on the draft drawn by me against it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.

Second Secretary.

Enclosure

1. Account as above

2. " " "

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination.
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 12 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

No 794. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, January 19th, 1889

W. Sharder Bradley
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Contingent Expenses Account
for Quarter Ending December
31st 1888.

M

No 794. Dis. Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 19th 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to

94 hand you enclosed a statement of my Contingent Expenses Account for the Quarter Ending December 31st 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

Telegram.

Kennedy Shanghai

Communicate facts

to admiral for his decision.

Denby

Peking October 21st 1888

with a supply of stationery such as
was sent last year, Excepting the
largest legal Envelopes of which I
have a large supply. I should be
pleased to have a larger quantity
of single sheets narrow ruled* despatch
paper, also two flags about 30 feet long.

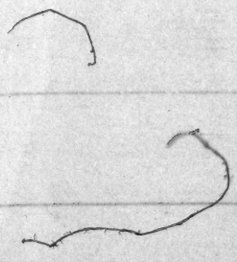
I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

* 25 line cut sheets



DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
Stationery Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

2nd ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Comply - Can we send
two garrison flags?
MAR 12 1889
O.K. J.G. March 20

No 795.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 21st, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir: —

I have the honor to request the Department to furnish this Legation with a supply of stationery such as was sent last year, excepting the largest size envelopes of which I have a large supply. I should be pleased to have a larger quantity of single sheets narrow-ruled despatch paper, also two flags about 30 feet long.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

* 25 lines
Cut sheets

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 796 acknowledged J.B.M. March 15 Circular

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 21. 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Claim of Revd Gilbert Reid

Synopsis

Minister asks authority to present it to the Chinese Government.

No. 796.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 21. 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Since sending my despatch "No. 720" of November 3. 1888, concerning the claim of Revd. Gilbert Reid for injuries inflicted by a mob at Chinanfu November 28. 1887, I have received a strong memorial from the

American

American and British
missionaries living at
that place.
Complaints of mistreat-
ment by the natives
are loud and general
Fears are expressed
that the work will
have to be abandoned
unless better protection
is afforded.
Your despatch "No
371" of November 19.
1888, wherein you
instruct me not to
present the claim
of Mr. Reid to the
Chinese Government
is based entirely on
my

my own representations.
I am therefore emboldened
to say, that while my
opinion as to Mr. Reid's
imprudence has under-
gone no change, still
public interests seem
to demand that his
claim should be
presented.
I am afraid that the
people of Chinanfu
will be led to more
serious aggressions if
we do not demand
compensation in this
case. While I regard
it as very doubtful
whether China will
pay

pay damages, still it
is safer to insist on
some settlement.
Especially would this
seem to be proper
now that the United
States have paid, or
are to pay, to China
a large sum of money.
I therefore respectfully
ask authority to
present the said claim
to the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File
MAR 12 1889

No. 797.

Legation of the United States.

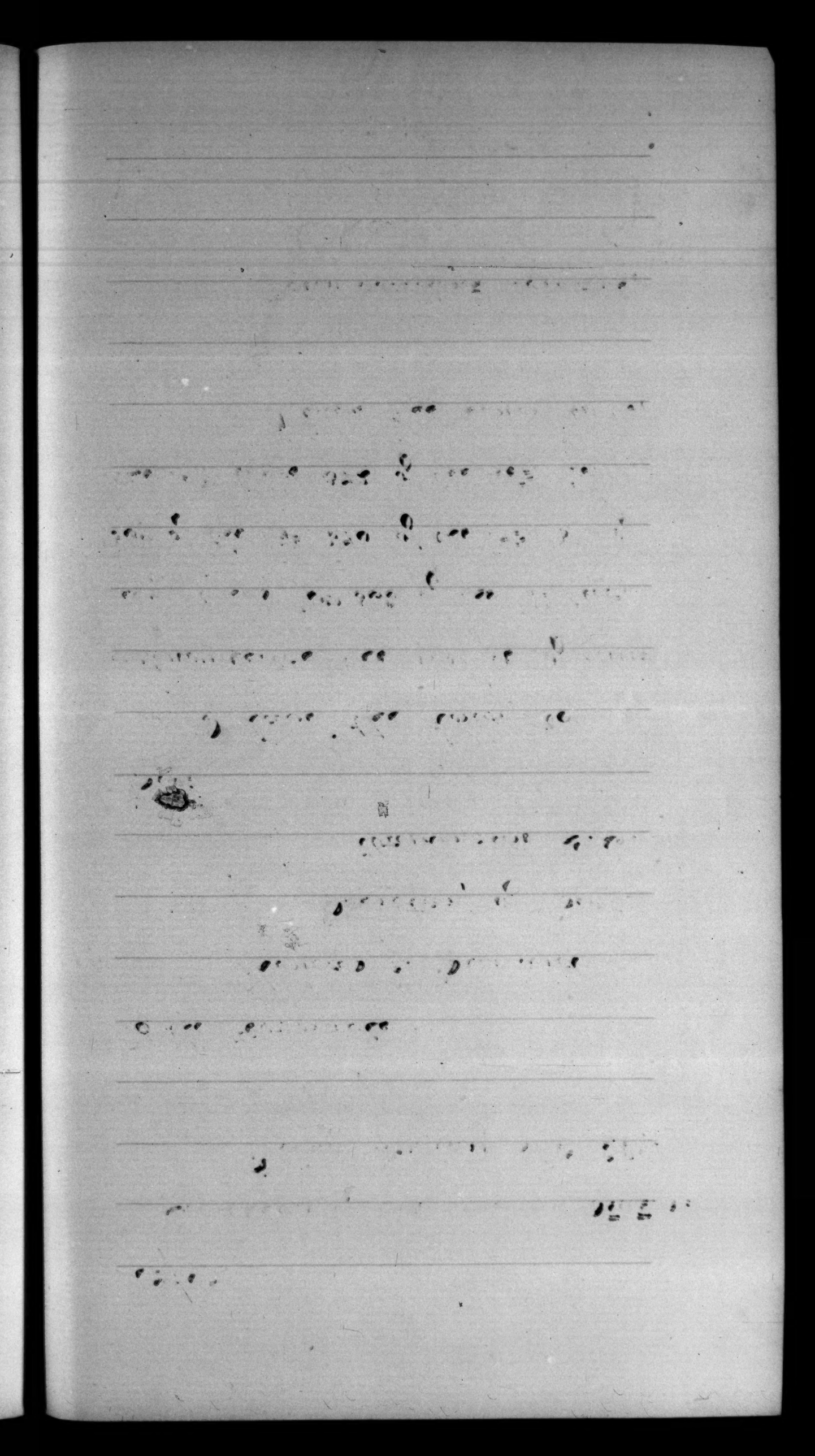
Peking January 21st 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Ackn despatches received.



No 797.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 21st 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No 368 of the 12th Nov, 369 of the 13th, 370 of the 17th, 371 of the 19th, and 372 of the 20th id.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 12 1889

No 798. Ors Enclosures.

Legation of the United States
Peking, January 22d 1889.

Mr Sharler Barker
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Mining.

Regulations
Enclosing clipping from
Chih Pao in re Mining
in Shansi and Mr Wharton
Barker connection therewith.

No 798. One enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 22d, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose herewith a clipping from the North China Herald, a native British newspaper relating to mines.

The account given of the Kaichow coal mine is satisfactory, but the article is interesting chiefly because it is the first official utterance of the Viceroy wherein Mr. Wharton Barker is recognized as having contracts in China.

"Wu Tatai, director of the China Merchants (Steam Navigation Company,) is to arrange with the American Merchant Wharton

Barker

Barker" for sending an Engineer to the mines.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Clipping as above taken from the
White Pass January 11th 1899.

Enclosure 1 with despatch 798.

Viceroy's Reply concerning the Hsuchou Iron Mine.

In reply to a report concerning the opening of the Hsuchou iron mine in Shantung, H.E. the Viceroy states as follows: The Hsuchou iron mine, called the Le-Kuo or "Nation-profitting" mine, has produced some samples of excellent ore, and the coal in its vicinity is not of inferior quality. Moreover, the mine, being situated in the vicinity of the Wei-shan Lake, transportation of the iron will be convenient. From Han-chuang, the iron can be transported north by means of the Grand Canal, and it can also be conveyed southwards to the sea. Should an extensive system of arsenals be established north and south, this mine will supply all the requisite material; and should railways come into vogue in the near future, the mine will form an excellent source of iron supply. Foreign engineers have repeatedly been sent to inspect the mine, and their report is that China can set up in that locality an establishment as extensive as Krupp's in Germany, the iron in the mine being able to furnish all the materials required. Should the necessary workshops and furnaces be set up, the out-put of iron will be inexhaustible. The only drawback to its opening at present is the insufficiency of capital. It is proposed to select a mining engineer of pre-eminent ability, and send him to Hsuchou to take a final and thorough examination before definite steps be taken to develop the mine. Ma Taotai, Director of the China Merchants, is to arrange with the American merchant Wharton Barker, if he should come with a mining engineer, to have him sent to examine the mine, to ascertain whether the ore is really sufficient to warrant developing, whether the veins are really extensive, and whether it would be profitable to work the mine. All these details when definitely ascertained should be embodied in a report to me, so that action may be taken accordingly.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination.
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct,
MAR 12 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 23. 1889.

Mr. Howard Martin
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Salary account
from October 13. 1888
to December 31. 1888.

No. 744.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 23. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a statement of my salary account from the 13th of October to the 31st of December, inclusive, 1888, the former day being the date of my "oath of office." The day

after

after my arrival here, I assumed the duties of my office.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your obedient Servant
Howard Martin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 12 1889

No. 799.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 25. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
The establishment of a Customs Taotai at Pakhoi

Synopsis
The Yamen promises to consider the subject.

No. 799

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 25. 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a translation of the communication of the Foreign Office in reply to the informal note of the Ministers of which a copy was inclosed in my despatch "No. 791" of date January 14. 1889.

While

While the Yamen protests that the establishment of a Customs Taotai at Pakhoi is matter of internal regulation still it promises to take it under consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

/

Translation

Tsung-li-Yamen
to
Mr. von Brandt

Informal.

Peking, January 15.1889.

Some days ago we noticed Your Excellency's note, in which, on account of the rapid increase of trade at Pakhoi, you proposed in the name of the Representatives for the United States, Japan, Great Britain, Spain, Russia,

Russia, France, and Belgium, as well as your own, the establishment of a Customs Taotai at Pakhoi, suggesting that perhaps the Taotai of the Kao-Lien circuit might take his residence at the said place.

We, Prince and Ministers, have the honor to reply that the Customs service for the province of Kwang-tung has always been administered by the Superintendent of Customs for the province

of

of Kwang-tung (Hoppo at Canton) and that the places Chao Chou-fu, (Swatow,) Kwong-Chou, and Pakhoi, are forming part of his jurisdiction.

This state of things has been in existence for many years and we never heard that it had caused any inconvenience. The matter concerns moreover the Interior Government of the Empire and our Government cannot lightly take such a question into

consideration.

consideration.

Seeing, however, from your Excellency's note, your motive to be the commendable intention of supporting the interests of trade, we shall not fail to take the existing circumstances into due consideration and after mature deliberation will come to a decission on the subject.

While addressing this previous answer to Your Excellency we avail ourselves, &c.,

&c, &c.

Cards

Cards from Prince Ching and the Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

For translation
(sg.) Dr. Lenz.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack'as read with attention. adb
MAR 26 1889

MAR 27 1889

Mch 28.
Cridler

No. 800

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 28. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

The French Protectorate over Catholics in China.

Synopsis

Italy and Germany have agreed with China that their subjects shall carry passports issued by the authorities of these countries.

No. 800

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 28. 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Italian and German Governments have made agreements with China that all Catholics of their nationalities shall procure passports from their respective Ministers.

Thus definitely ends the French

Catholic

Catholic Protectorate in China.

The French representatives clung to it for the sake of prestige and old association.

In 1885 Mons. Constans reported that it had been definitely conceded by China. But this is now denied.

The abolition of this French claim of Protectorate may be traced to the triple alliance between Italy, Austria and Germany. It has been hastened by the acerbity of the

French

French press. It may be considered a small but definite part of the general antagonism existing between Germany and France. The question had no practical bearing on citizens of the United States. Our people have no religious orders of Catholics in China.

As I have heretofore stated, the French claim had no foundation in International Law.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination. Duplicate.
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 26 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

No 801.

One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Duplicate Salary Account

Quarter Ending 31st December

1888.

M

No 821. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a duplicate statement of my salary account for the quarter ending December 31st, 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.
for examination. Duplicate
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 26 1889

No 802. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Hon. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Diplomatic account for Coal by Embassy for Quarter ending 31st December 1888.

M

No. 802. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a duplicate statement of my account for loss by Exchange for quarter Ending December 31st 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
PASSPORT CLERK will note—
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 26 1889

PASSPORT CLERK.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No 803. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Duplicate Returns of Passports
for Quarter Ending 31st December
1888.

No 803. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a duplicate return of passports issued during the quarter Ending the 31st of December 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate Return of Passports.

Return of Passports issued

	Name	Date	Age	Height
9	D. C. Jameson	October 12	48	5. 11 3/4
0	W. W. Rockhill	December 12	35	6. 4

2 passports @ $1. each = $2.

Legation of the United States
Peking, December 31st, 1888.

during the Quarter Ending December 31st 1888.

	Eyes	Nose	Hair	Face	Complexion
	Large	Straight	light Curly	Large	Sallow
	Blue	Ordinary	light	long	fair

Book.

Charles Denby

United States Minister

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination. Duplicate
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct, MAR 26 1889

No 804. one inclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Duplicate Statement of
Rent Account for Quarter
Ending 31st December 1888.

M

No 804. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir. —

I have the honor to forward you enclosed a duplicate statement of my Rent Account for the second quarter, ending the 31st December 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination. Duplicate
Ack. by number and file, if reported
correct. MAR 26 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

No 805 One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Duplicate Reports Accounts
for Quarter Ending 31st December
1888.

M

No 805. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand
you enclosed a duplicate statement
of the Repairs account of this
Legation for the quarter ending
the 31st December 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination. Duplicate
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 26 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

No 806. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 28th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Diplomatic Contingent Expense
account for Quarter Ending
31st December 1888.

No 806. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Pekin, January 28th, 1889

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a duplicate statement of the Contingent Expenses account of this Legation for the quarter ending December 31st 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 26 1889
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAR 27 1889

No 807.

Legation of the United States.

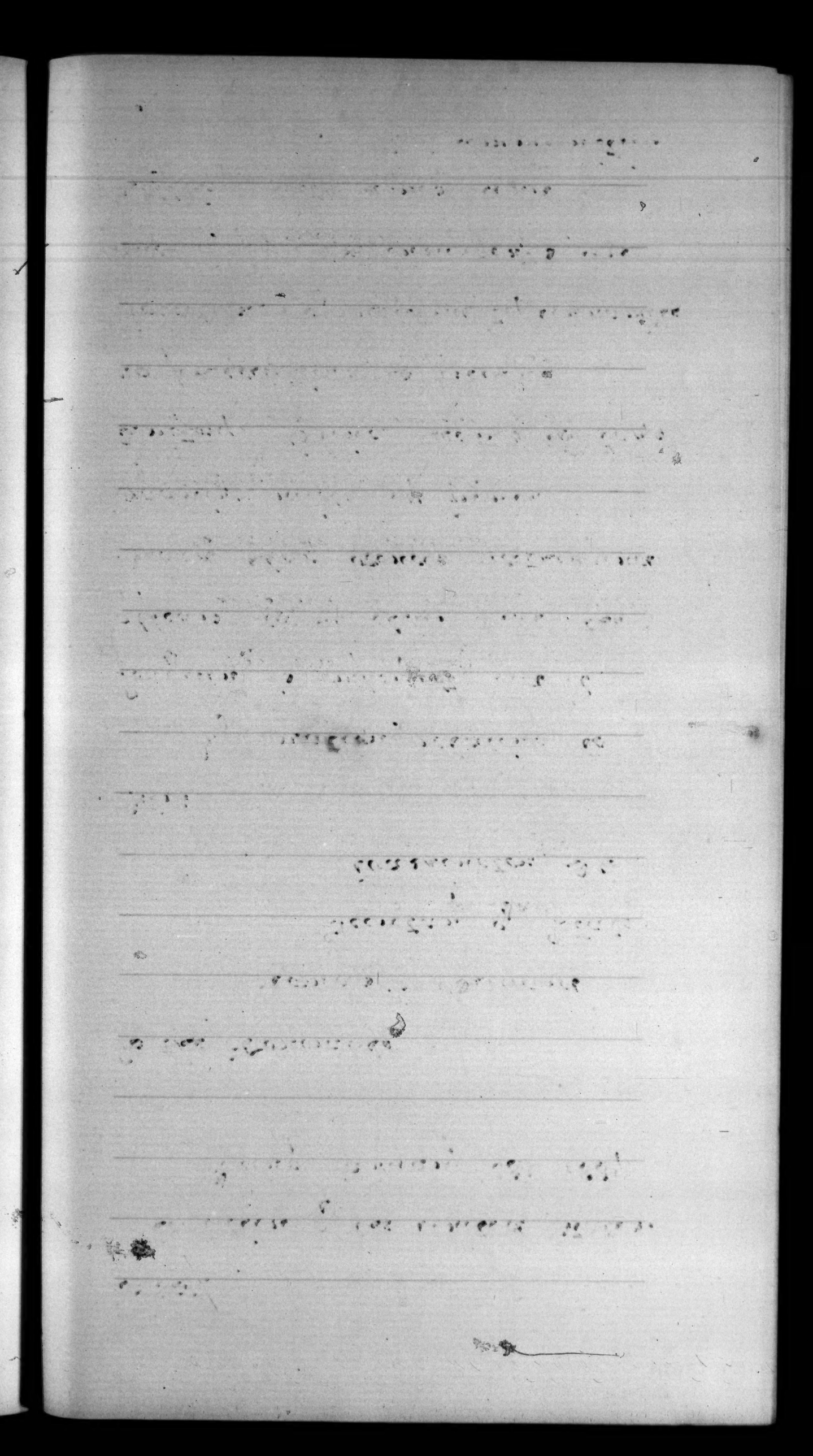
Peking, January 28th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The condition of Tonquin.



No 807.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 28th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Information relating to Tonquin is imperfect, but it appears to be clear that the Black Flag bands gather and organize raids on French territory. China seems to take no precautions to prevent violations of neutrality. Annamite and Tonquinese insurgents are supplied with arms and ammunition

annexation from Kwangsi and Kwangtung. The annexation of Tonquin is not fully accepted by China and the frontier line will for years be the scene of insiptions.

Meantime the Tonquin question in French politics is a most disturbing element. France cannot, without a shock to national pride, abandon Tonquin, and to hold it involves enormous expense. Tonquin has proved a graveyard for French soldiers and there have been no compensating commercial results.

The viceroy Chang Chih-tung seems afraid to meddle with

the

the banditti. No assistance is rendered to France from any quarter.

The situation is altogether very discouraging for France.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
To Secy of War for Miss-
sion Commission.
Ack. by Number and File
MAR 26 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 27 1889

March 28 Cridle

No. 808.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 28. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Closing of breach
in Yellow River.

No. 808

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 28. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir -

Intelligence has reached Peking that the breach of the Yellow River at Chêng Chow has been closed. The work has been done under the direction of Wu Ja-Chêng who will become one of the most distinguished

distinguished men in China.

The Yellow River will now return to its old bed.

Authorities and people are alike jubibant over this result.

The Chinese take some credit to themselves that in doing the work they rejected the proposals of foreign engineers, which involved great outlays in foreign machinery and engineering staff.

They have simply built embankments

after

after the old fashion.
It remains to be seen
whether they will stand
floods.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAr 28 1889

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ask as interesting -
add
MAR 26 1889

March 26.
Cir Ltr

No. 809

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 28. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Construction of Rail Road from Tientsin to Tung Chow ordered to be discontinued.

Synopsis

Some of the causes of the order stated.

No. 809.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 28. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

It is generally believed in Peking that the Imperial Government has ordered the discontinuance of all effort to construct a Rail Road from Tient-Sin to Tung Chow. The Company had been formed; $ 2,500,000 had been borrowed @ 5%, for the

the work; the line had
been surveyed.
On the part of the
censors, the people, and
many officials, the op-
position to the road
has been very great.
It is supposed that there
are ten thousand boats
running in the Peiho
river, parallel with which
the road was to have been
built. The boat men
petitioned against the
innovation. The usual
arguments of violation
of graves and destruction
of fung shui were
used.

On

On the side favorable to the road, were Li Hung Chang, the Marquis Tseng, and Prince Chun. Against them were many old officials, particularly those concerned in the transportation of the tribute rice.

It is possible that the immediate cause of this unfortunate order was the occurrence of a fire in the Forbidden City the 26th instant. This fire burnt two gates and several warehouses containing silks and furs, and large quantities of accounts which were

one shortly to have been
submitted by the officials.
It seems to have made
a great impression on
the Emperor. For a dozen
years the [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

"of our administration
"We shall not venture to
"shew the least indifference
"or neglect"
The circumstance of
this fire was shrewdly
taken advantage of by
the opponents of the
Rail Road. It was
claimed that it was
a judgement of Heaven,
just as a late attack
of Paralysis suffered by
Li Hung Chang was
ascribed to the same
cause.
The Empress has temp-
orarily yielded to super-
stition, and for the
present

present, work on the Rail Road will cease.
But no one imagines that the cessation will be permanent. Every old community in the world has witnessed similar antagonism to progress.
The contest in China, owing to its vast laboring population and the superstitions of rulers and people, will be bitterer, perhaps, than it has been in Western Countries. But in the near future the intelligence of this Country will

accomplish

accomplish the same great material results which have within a few years transformed Japan, and are now transforming Siam.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination. Duplicate
~~note by number and~~ file, if reported
correct.
MAR 26 1889 aaf

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNT

Separate. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, January 29th, 1889.

Mr. F. D. Sherman
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Duplicate Salary Account
for Quarter Ending 31st December
1888.

Separate. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 29th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed duplicate statement of my salary account for the quarter Ending December 31st. 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

F. D. Sheehan

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

Sent in DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and MAR 27 1889
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination. Duplicate
Ack. by number and file, if reported
correct, MAR 26 1889 aaf

Duplicate. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking January 29th, 1889.

Hon. F. D. Gresham
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Duplicate Account for Fees by
Exchange Quarter Ending 31st
December 1888.

No 11

Separate. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 29th. 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed duplicate statement of my account for loss by Exchange for the Quarter Ending December 31st 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant

F. D. Chester

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure 1 — Duplicate Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 26 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAR 27 1889

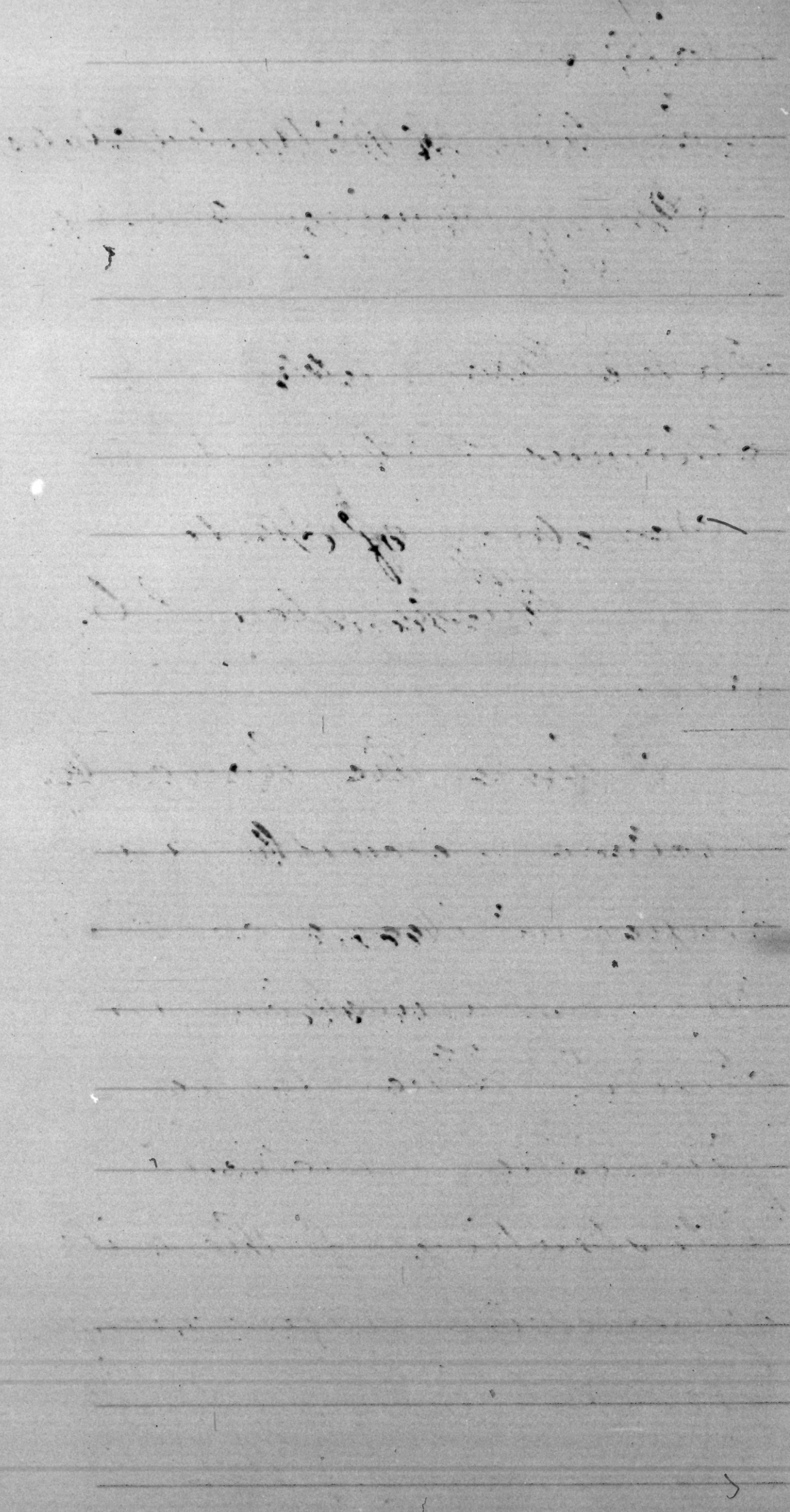
No. 810.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 29. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
The Currency Question
in Kirin.

Synopsis
Evils of paper money
set out and remedy
applied.



No. 810

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 29. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, an Imperial decree on the currency question in Kirin. The decree furnishes practical illustration of the evils of excessive paper money. Without entering into learned discussion,

plain

plain results of substitut-
ing paper for "cash"
are distinctly and
forcibly set out.
The Governor meets the
difficulty by ordering
that of outstanding
notes when presented
for payment, at least,
twenty per cent. shall
be paid in "cash", and
after the third moon
of next year the further
issue of inconvertible pa-
per shall be entirely
discontinued.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

17th January, 1889.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN KIRIN.

EXCESSIVE ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY.

The Governor of Kirin states that the currency system of the town of Kirin is carried on on a most pernicious system, and, as a remedy for the great inconvenience and suffering which it entails upon the people, he suggests that a portion of the subsidy which the province receives yearly from Peking should in future be remitted in copper cash. Cash, he states, is the proper standard for the monetary requirements of the people, and paper money is only to be resorted to when it proves insufficient. If the latter could be made to circulate freely and the price of commodities, whether paid in cash or paper, could be equalized, it would prove a real convenience for the people, to which no objection could be raised, as in the other provinces where paper money is used to supplement the ordinary currency. In Kirin, however, the case is quite different. Here the notes no longer represent a cash value, and being inconvertible have given rise to abuses greater than any ever resulting

17th January, 1889.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN KIRIN.

EXCESSIVE ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY.

The Governor of Kirin states that the currency [illegible] town of Kirin is carried on on a [illegible] empire, which is only five [illegible] to the west of the town of Kuang-ning, was kept in a good state of preservation during the Ming dynasty, but not having been repaired since the time of K'ang Hsi, it has been allowed to fall into neglect during the last 160 years. The wood work is all decayed. The Grounds are overgrown with weeds and grass, and only the [illegible] letters being left of the roof the images are

from the financial expedients of the Sung dynasty. The commercial transactions of the town are all based on a gigantic system of credit, against which prohibitions have been issued from time to time without effect. The origin of the system lay in its convenience for use in the market, where money was required to pass rapidly from hand to hand, and in course of time its use was extended until it assumed its present dimensions and afforded facilities to dishonest merchants for fraudulent practices and overtrading. The notes were put on the market without any regard to the capital possessed by the establishment issuing them, and people, seeing that they could buy sycee or goods with mere paper, naturally preferred to hide away their cash, and make gain without employing money at all. Merchants who came to the city to trade, observing the high price of silver and articles of commerce, feared that they would lose heavily on any goods purchased there, and took their cash to other places where they could invest it better. The consquence was that there is an unusual scarcity of cash in Kirin, and that prices have gone up to an enormous height. The soldiers and officials suffered more than any other part of the population. By an old regulation a part of their salary was paid out of the local revenue, and to begin with was issued at a discount of twenty per cent. The chief source of revenue is a tax upon distilleries, paid in inconvertible paper, of which it took considerably over four *tiao* to a make a tael, but which was issued to the officials and soldiers at the rate of three *tiao* to the tael. But this did not represent the total loss. The other cities in the province would not accept the inconvertible paper of Kirin; therefore the soldier was obliged, if he wished to return home, to exchange his paper money for silver at the current high market rates. When he reached home he had to convert his silver into cash, and as the price of silver was lower than in Kirin, he again sustained a heavy loss. The country people who brought produce into town found themselves unable to sell it unless they took the price in paper money, and as this was utterly useless in the country they were obliged to exchange it at a ruinous loss before returning. Vendors of firewood and other poor creatures who had carried heavy burdens from a long distance into the city would often want a few cash to buy food to appease their hunger, and would find themselves unable to obtain it, to such a pitch had the abuse of the currency system attained. After a consultation with the local civil and military authorities, memorialist drew a set of regulations for reducing the price of silver, and placing the copper and paper money on a uniform basis, and took steps to have them enforced among the mercantile community. During a specified period, when outstanding notes were presented for payment, at least twenty per cent. of the amount was to be given in cash, and after the third moon of next year, the further issue of inconvertible paper was to be entirely discontinued. It is feared, however, that in making such a radical change a difficulty might at first be experienced in obtaining sufficient cash to meet the requirements of trade. The late Governor proposed to open a local mint for the coinage of cash, but the difficulty of procuring copper renders this scheme unsuited to the exigencies of the case. Kirin draws from the Board of Revenue in Peking quarterly subsidies for defence purposes, and half yearly allowances for the maintenance of a drilled force in the province. It is suggested that of each of these payments Tls.10,000 should be issued in copper cash at an exchange of 3,000 cash to the tael, and be forwarded in carts to Kirin along with the remittances in silver. Or if it is thought better, the Board might direct one of the provinces which coins copper cash and has communication by sea with Manchuria, to forward a similar amount of cash by steamer to Newchwang, whence it could be sent overland to Kirin, where it might be used in the payment of salaries instead of a direct remittance from the Board.—*Referred to the consideration of the Board of Revenue.*

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination. Duplicate
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 26 1889

Sep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking February 2nd 1889.

Mr. Ch. Denby Jr. to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Salary Account

Two enclosures.

Dep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking February 2nd 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a duplicate salary account for the quarter ending December 31st last, and a duplicate account of my loss by exchange on the draft drawn against it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.

Second Secretary.

Enclosures,

Accounts as above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
for examination. Duplicate
Ack. by number and file, if reported
correct,
MAR 26 1889

Sep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking February 2nd 1889.

Mr. Ch. Denby Jr. to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Duplicate loss by exchange account.

One enclosure.

Dep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking February 2nd 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a duplicate of my account for loss by exchange for the past year, including the sum of $8.83 due on account of loss by exchange on salary drafts during the year 1887, as shown by account rendered Jan. 28th 1888. The other items included in this account

are

are the losses by exchange on salary drafts for the four quarters of the year 1888, for which accounts with vouchers were rendered at the end of each quarter.

Against the amount, $39.98, shown to be due, I have drawn my draft on the Honorable Secretary of State, dated Jan. 19th 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.
Second Secretary.

Enclosure

1. Loss by exchange account.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

MAR 28 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ask as an interesting showing-
MAR 26 1889
F.R. 1889.

March 28
Cirk

No 811. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, February 2d 1889

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
Salaries of the officers in the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Service.

No 811. Ors. Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 2d 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

As a matter which may be of interest to the Department, I enclose a list of the salaries of the officers in the Chinese diplomatic and boundary service, being a translation from an official publication.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1 - list as above.

Enclosure 1. with despatch to 811.

Salaries of officers in the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services.

+ Ambassadors. (officers of the first and second chinese rank) Taels 1400 per month
Equivalent of U.S Gold $ 1,700.

Envoys Extraordinary and
Ministers Plenipotentiary. (officers of the second and third chinese rank) Taels 1200 per month
Equivalent of U.S Gold $ 1457.28

Ministers Resident (officers of the third and fourth chinese rank) of the third rank Taels 1000. per month, Equivalent of U.S Gold $ 1224.40
of the fourth rank Taels 800 per month
Equivalent of U.S Gold $ 971.52

Chargé d' Affaires. Taels 600 per month, Equivalent of U.S. Gold $ 728.64.

Consuls General. Taels 600 per month, Equivalent of

+ No ambassadors have as yet been appointed by the Chinese Govt. 3

of U.S. Gold $ 728.64

Counsels. Each 500 per month, Equivalent of

U.S. Gold $ 607.20

Acting Counsels

and Vice Counsels. Each 400 per month Equivalent

of U.S. Gold $ 485.76

Secretaries of Legation. Each 500 per month,

Equivalent of US Gold $607.20

Second Secretaries of Legation. Each 400 per month,

Equivalent of US. Gold $ 485.76

Third Secretaries of Legation. Each 300 per month

Equivalent of US Gold $ 354.32

First class Interpreters (to Legation) Each 400 per month

Equivalent of US Gold $ 485.76

Second class do. do. Each 300 per month

Equivalent of US Gold $ 354.32

Third class do. do Each 200 per month

Equivalent of US Gold $ 242.88

Interpreters to Consulates. Each 300 per month,

Equivalent

Equivalent of U.S. Gold $354.32

Attaches and

Doctors to Legations. Each 200 per month,

Equivalent of U.S. Gold $242.88.

In addition to their salaries which commence from date of appointment, the above named officers are allowed transit expenses. Legation and Consular premises are provided at Government Expense, as well as Contingencies, official Servants, guards etc:

Translated by

F. D. Cheshire

Interpreter of Legation

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAR 26 1889

No 812.

Legation of the United States.

Peking February 4th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 26 1889

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Ackn despatches received.

No 812.

Legation of the United States.

Peking February 4th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows:

No 373 and 374 of Dec. 1st

" 375 " " 5th

" 376 " " 10th

" 377 and 378 " " 11th

and circular of Nov. 26th requesting information on extradition.

J

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Send originals and keep the duplicates.
MAR 26 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAR 27 1889

Dispatch - March 29. 89

No 813.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, February 4th 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Sending duplicate applications
for passports to Department.

No 813.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 4th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

For reply to your despatch No 374 of December 7th 1888, wherein you instruct me hereafter to send the duplicate of the applications for passports with the duplicate returns, I have the honor to state that I have hitherto followed the instructions contained in the Department's Circular of February 23d 1887, and retained on file in this Legation one of the applications transmitting the other to the Department, with the original return of passports.

I

As you are aware the applications are made in duplicate only, and I shall be obliged to learn whether the Department's despatch under acknowledgement is to substitute the previous instruction of February 23d 1887, and that both the original and duplicate application are to be forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.
for examination. Duplicate
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 26 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

Separate

Legation of the United States,
Pekin, February 5. 1889.

Mr. Martin
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Duplicate Accounts.

M

Separate.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 5. 1889.

To the Honorable,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir

Confirming my "Separate" despatch of the 23d of January, I herewith enclose "Duplicate salary account" from October 13, the date of my "Oath of office," to 31st December 1888 ending of the Fiscal quarter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your

Your obedient servant

Howard Martin

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
TO BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.
for examination.
Ack. by number and file, if reported correct.
MAR 26 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Separate.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 5. 1889.

Mr. Martin
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Exchange Loss on
Salary.

WD

Separate.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 5. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, a statement of my account for loss by exchange for the quarter ending December 31. 1888, against which I have made draft in the usual way for amount due me, say nineteen 42/100 Dollars (~~$~~19.42).

I have

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Howard Martin

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APRIL 1889

No. 814.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 6. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

rec'd. Apr. 12. Cir'd 6.

Subject
Extradition.

Synopsis
No Treaty. No necessity therefore for delivery of American criminals. Comity relied on for delivery of Chinese criminals.

No. 814.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 6. 1889.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

In answer to your circular of November 26. relating to Extradition my reply will be necessarily brief.

We have no Extradition Treaty with China. Portugal, Great Britain, and Japan have treaties more or less affecting this subject.

subject. Duplicate copies of the articles in said Treaties providing for Extradition are herewith enclosed.

The duty of Extradition, as has often been held, does not arise from the "favored nation." clause.

Under the present system of jurisprudence of China Extradition proceedings in conformity with Western usage are impracticable.

The foreign powers generally have not judged Extradition Treaties to be necessary.

Under the exterritorial

system

system a foreigner in China is subject to the laws of his country.
It is generally held that an absconding criminal of any nationality can be arrested by the officials of his Government.
Such criminals could not be arrested, held or tried by a Chinese magistrate.
It has been held in this Legation and by the Consuls, that an American who is charged with being an absconding criminal from any country with which we have Extradition

Treaties

Treaties can be arrested in China by our Consuls and delivered up after the proof required by the Treaties has been made. I suppose that a Consul would have jurisdiction to arrest an American absconding from the United States on a charge of crime committed by him in the United States and could deliver him up under the direction of the Secretary of State.

If this view be correct an Extradition Treaty as applicable to the arrest of

American

American criminals is
not needed in China
As applicable to the arrest
and delivery of Chinese
subjects who are charged
with crime committed in
the United States the only
course now available is
an appeal to the comity
of this Government.
I do not doubt that
on proper application
made by a Diplomatic
officer, the surrender of
a Chinese subject would
be ordered by the Govern-
ment.
There are no Imperial
decrees on this subject
and

and no adopted forms. Under these existing conditions it becomes unnecessary to reply specifically to the interrogatories set out in the said circular.

—— I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Treaty of June 26. 1858
between China & Great Britain

ARTICLE XXI.

If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hong Kong or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be search-ed for, and on proof of their guilt, be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports, they shall not be harbored or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul.

Treaty of June 26. 1858
between China and Great Britain

ARTICLE XXI

If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hong Kong, or on board the British ships there, they shall upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and on proof of their guilt, be delivered up. In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports, they shall not be harbored or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul.

Treaty of September 13. 1871 between China and Japan.

ARTICLE XII.

If any subject of either power having violated the law of his own country, secrete himself in an official building, merchant vessel, or warehouse of the other state, or escape to any place in the territory of the other, on official application being made by the authority of the state of which such offender is a subject to the authority of the other, the latter shall immediately take steps for the arrest of the offender, without shew of favor. Whilst in custody, he shall be provided with food and clothing, and

shall

shall not be subjected to ill-usage.

Treaty of September 13. 1871
between China & Japan

ARTICLE XII

If any subject of either power having violated the law of his own country, secrete himself in an official building, merchant vessel or warehouse of the other state, or escape to any place in the territory of the other, on official application being made by the authority of the state of which such offender is a subject to the authority of the other, the latter shall immediately take steps for the arrest of the offender, without shew of favor. Whilst in custody, he shall be provided with food and clothing, and shall not be subjected to ill usage.

Treaty of December 1. 1887
between China and Portugal.

ARTICLE XLV

As regards the delivery of Portuguese and Chinese criminals, with the exception of the Chinese criminals who take refuge in Macao, and for whose extradition the Governor of Macao will continue to follow the existing practice, after the receipt of a due requisition from the Viceroy of the two Kwangs it is agreed that, in the Chinese ports open to foreign trade, the Chinese criminals who take refuge at the houses or on board the ships of Portuguese subjects, shall be arrested and

delivered

delivered to the Chinese authorities on their applying to the Portuguese Consul; and likewise the Portuguese criminals, who take refuge in China, shall be arrested and delivered to the Portuguese authorities on their applying to the Chinese authorities; and by neither of the parties shall the criminals be harbored nor shall there be delay in delivering them.

Treaty of December 1. 1887.
between China and Portugal

ARTICLE XLV

As regards the delivery of Portuguese and Chinese criminals, with the exception of the Chinese criminals who take refuge in Macao, and for whose extradition the Governor of Macao will continue to follow the existing practice, after the receipt of a due requisition from the Viceroy of the two Kwangs it is agreed that in the Chinese ports open to foreign trade, the Chinese criminals who take refuge at the houses or on board the ships of Portuguese subjects, shall be arrested and delivered to

the

the Chinese authorities on their applying to the Portuguese Consul and likewise the Portuguese criminals, who take refuge in China, shall be arrested and delivered to the Portuguese authorities on their applying to the Chinese authorities; and by neither of the parties shall the criminals be harbored nor shall there be delay in delivering them.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

MAR 29 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ask. Chinese indemnity was promptly paid.
MAR 26 1889

March 29
Cipher

No 815.

Legation of the United States.

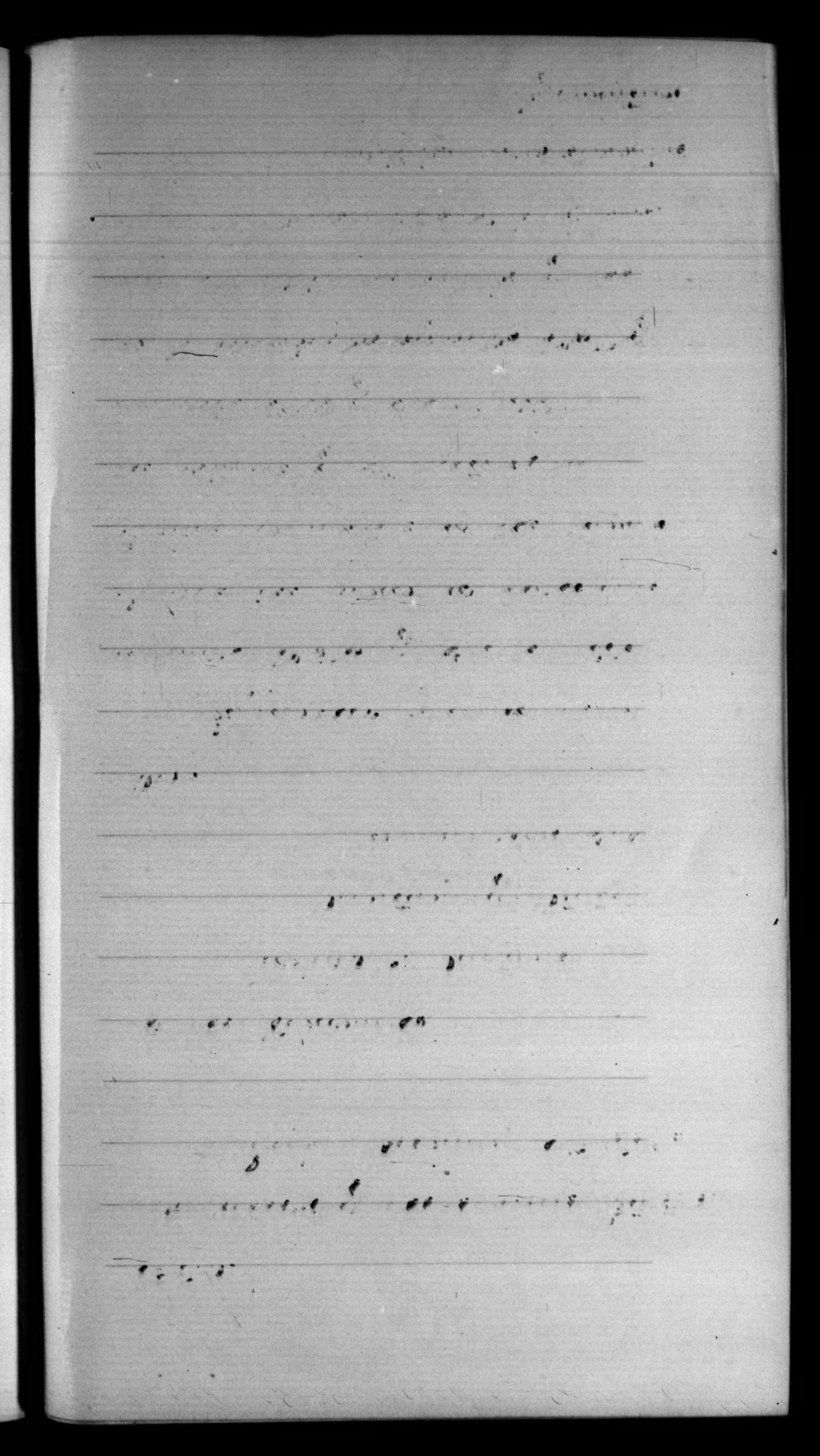
Peking February 6th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Suggestion re American claims against China.



No 815.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 6th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further reply to your despatch No 376, of Dec. 10th 1888, I have the honor to state that I have presented to the Yamên the claims of Dr Fulton (See despatch No 728 of Oct. 9th 1888) and Mr. Mc Caslin (See despatch No 677 of July 27th 1888). The claim of the Russells (See despatch No 709 of Sept. 26th 1888) is awaiting some technical information

information. The case of Mr. Reid awaits your final order.

When the claims are all filed I will endeavor to procure a comprehensive adjustment thereof. I beg leave to suggest that if the sum of $276.619.75, lately voted by Congress to China, has not been already paid, and if payment can be legally withheld, my efforts here would be greatly facilitated by withholding payment thereof until China shall do justice to American claimants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 1 1889

No 816.

Legation of the United States.

Peking February 6th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File
MAR 30 1889

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

REFERRED TO THE
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
MAR 26 1889

Subject.

Mixed marriages in China.

№ 816.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 6th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In your despatch № 375, of Dec. 5th 1888, relating to the question of marriage in China, you say: "I am at a loss to "understand why you should "use the term 'perform the ceremony' "in connection with the Consul." I have the honor to state that my authority for this statement will be found in Sec. 386 of

the

the Consular Regulations of 1888. The language is this: "It is held, also, that, in "respect to a consular officer "in such countries, (meaning the "East), the right to perform "marriage is incidental to the "judicial office, and consequently "that he may solemnize the "ceremony if it is the wish of "the parties that he should do "so."

The tenor of my despatch No. 737, of October 19th 1888, is clearly to the effect that, in the case stated, I was not to make any official "recognition" whatever, but was simply to express my opinion that the

marriage

marriage had before the U.S. Consul was a valid marriage so far as the American party was concerned.

You agree with me that the validity of such a marriage "being exclusive sexual union for life" would be "in conformity with the great body of judicial authority in the United States."

I thoroughly apprehend the difficulty which, under our form of government, attends the certain determination of questions affecting the validity of marriages. But it is a "contition" and not a "theory" that confronts us in China. A well-informed lawyer would know generally what

the

the laws governing marriages was. Certainly he could acquire all the information necessary to enable him to determine, in almost every case, whether the parties were competent to marry. Assuming that the conditions authorizing the marriage existed the question of how to perform the ceremony would alone remain.

As far as the marriage of Americans is concerned there is no difficulty whatever. There is in China a large American resident population and marriages between them are frequent. Usually, in the presence of the Consul, the ceremony is performed

by

by a minister of the Gospel, and no one has ever questioned its validity, and no court, I think, ever could, unless some common law or statutory disabilities existed.

Questions affecting mixed marriages are different, because the laws of two jurisdictions must be complied with. The only mode of satisfying the consciences of both parties is the one suggested by me, that is a double marriage.

While the executive cannot determine legal questions it can properly control the conduct of its own officials in matter of procedure relating to marriages

as

as to all other subjects.
Without defining the power
of Consuls, it occurred to me
that it would be proper to
suggest to Consuls that in
case they were satisfied that
two parties, one of American
nationality and one foreign,
were competent to marry, they
might authorize the ceremony
to be performed, provided that
the Consuls of both nationalities
joined in the performance thereof.

In the particular case
stated the parties started to
Tientsin to be married but
finally agreed to disagree
and my work was "love's
labor lost".

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denbigh

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 13 1889
RECEIVED

DIPLOMATIC BUREA
APR 15 1889

No. 817

Acknowledged with approval April 16 Cir. Let.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 6. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
The Kwei Ping Claims

Synopsis
Encloses copy of claim,
answer and reply.

No. 817

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 6. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of my despatch to the Tsung Li Yamen presenting the claim of Dr. Fulton and others for damages done in the destruction of property belonging to them by a mob in Kwei Ping, May 6. 1886; also a translation of the answer

of

of the Yamen made to me; also a copy of my communication to the Yamen in reply.

The points made by the Yamen were in brief

1st A denial of negligence on the part of the local officials.

2d That the Treaties of the United States do not provide for payment of damages in such cases.

3d That the Missionaries have not the right under the Treaties to establish Hospitals in the Interior.

4th That

4th That if an agree-
ment can be
made that no
more Hospitals
shall be establish-
ed in the Interior,
the claims will
be considered.

In reply, I shew

1st That the facts
all prove that
no effort was
made by the
local authorities
to prevent or
suppress the mob.

2nd That the uni-
form practice
of China
has

has been to pay
such damages.
3rd That under
the VI Article
of the French
Treaty of 1860
French Missionaries
have the right to
rent and to
purchase land
in all the prov-
inces and to
erect buildings
thereon at pleasure.
That China confirmed
that Article in 1865
and has since
acted under it. And that
it inures to our benefit.
4th That

4th That whether the Mission-
aries had the right
originally to go to Kwei
Ping is immaterial to
the merits of this case.
They went there then and
established their Hospit-
al without objection, and
they cannot now be reject-
ed by violence.

5th That I cannot entertain
the proposition to make
an agreement that no
more Hospitals shall be
established in the Interior
in consideration of the
payment of these claims.

For the full argument, I
respectfully refer you to
the

the enclosures. I think these claims will be paid. But there may be considerable delay.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

No 1/89

Legation of the United States

Peking, January 26. 1889.

Your Highness

and Your Excellencies

By direction of my Government I present for your consideration the claims of certain American citizens for losses sustained in a riot which occurred at Kwei Ping in the Province of Kwang Si, May 6. 1886 and following days. The following are the facts as they appear in affidavits on file in this Legation. Reverend. A. A. Sutton has for many years resided at Canton

engaged

engaged in Missionary work. In October 1885 Mr Fulton by direction of the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions went to Hwei Ping, in the Province of Kwang Si to establish a hospital. He was accompanied by his wife, and sister, who are also missionaries. They were provided with every thing that was necessary for their work. They met with no opposition from any quarter. They furnished much assistance to sick and wounded persons. Among their first patients was the

chief

chief military officer of
the city who had been
wounded in the recent
French War. This officer
was carefully attended and
he used his influence to
induce Mr. Fulton to re-
main at Kwei Ping.
A few days after his
arrival Mr. Fulton rented
a brick house in a small
village about a half mile
from Kwei Ping. The owner
willingly leased this pro-
perty for ten years in
consideration of an annual
rent of $216.
Peaceable possession without
objection from any person

was

was taken. Another small building was rented for hospital purposes. Many patients were treated amounting to more than 3,000 during the stay of the Doctors in the locality Many persons were relieved of blindness. These services were all gratuitous. It became impossible to accommodate the patients in the quarters selected. April 19. 1886 ground near the old location was secured on a lease for 100 years for the erection of a new hospital. At that time several wounded soldiers were

were under treatment.
By the 5th of May 1886 the
new building was nearly
completed. It was a plain
structure 90 x 20 feet in
size. The local authorities
knew that the missionaries
were constructing this build-
ing and did not make the
least objection, nor did any
body else. On the 6th day
of May some rough men
accompanied by students,
came to the house and be-
gan to tear down the bam-
boo fence around the
premises. Mr. Fulton started
to the Yamen to get pro-
tection and was followed
and

and was stoned through
the streets. He arrived
at the official residence
at 10.45 a.m.
He was not permitted to
return to his house, but
promise was made that
soldiers would be sent to
protect his family. Shortly
after Mr. Sutton left his
house a mob smashed in
the tiles and piled up straw
to burn it. Mrs and
Miss Sutton were forced
out of the house and
after enduring much
insult were conducted
to the Garnison by soldiers.
The Mob entered the house,

Carried

carried off every thing in it and then burned the house. The mob then went to the new hospital and carried away the timber, burned the workmans sheds and for six hours after the authorities were in full possession of the facts continued to carry away the material. No effort whatever was made to arrest any person or to recover any of the property. The disposition of the mob to do injury to the Missionaries was notoriously made known by posting inflamatory placards

all

all over the city. These placards originated with students. By them the people were urged to meet on the 1st of May for the expulsion of the foreigners and the destruction of their property. The actual devastation was commenced May 6. Soldiers in uniform participated in these acts of violence. Faggots were piled against the house by some soldiers. There was a military guard boat stationed within one hundred yards of the house. Its officers were applied to to let the family

of

of Dr. Sutton go on board the boat, but they refused permission to do so, or to give them any help. The destruction of the buildings during the 6th and 7th of May was complete. Even the foundation stones were carried away. All these wrongful acts were done without any interruption or prohibition from the authorities. It is plain that the people were favorable to the missionaries, and that students and soldiers were the instigators and perpetrators of this riot. If the

local

local authorities had made any effort to prevent these injuries all this violence would have been prevented. The Missionaries were kept two days at the Yamen and were then sent on boats to Canton. At the Yamen, they were questioned as to their losses. They stated the plain fact that they had lost every thing they had. Schedules of the property lost and destroyed are on file in this office. The aggregates are as follows:-

The losses of Rev. A. A. Fulton amount to $2,301.80

Those of the American

Presbyterian

Presbyterian Mission $ 1,382.70

Dr. Mary N. Fulton 1596.

Total of actual loss is $ 5,280.50

Not one cent has ever been paid by any person on account of these injuries. All possible effort has been made to procure a settlement through the local authorities. The Consul of the United States at Canton and I personally have brought these claims to the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy at Canton. Every effort has failed and the last resort is to appeal to the spirit of justice which always controls Your Highness

and

and your Excellencies. In
my mind no plainer or
more just claim has
ever been presented to
any Government. By di-
rection of my Govern-
ment, I therefore respect-
fully ask that your
Highness and your Excellen-
cies will take steps to
secure the payment of the
above set out claim
for $5,280.50 with interest
at the usual rate to time
of payment.
With assurances &c &c

(Signed) Chas Denby

Enclosure 2 with despatch 817.

No 1. 1889.

The Foreign Office
to Mr Denby

Peking, February 4th, 1889.

Your Excellency:—

Upon the 26th of January 1889, the Prince and Ministers had the honour to receive a communication from Your Excellency to effect that by direction of your Government you present for the consideration of the Yamen the claim of the American Missionary Rev A. A. Fenton (and others) for losses sustained in a riot which occurred at Kwei Ping in the province of Kwangsi. You also presented the facts of

the

the case and requested that a
communication be addressed
to the authorities of said province
to devise means to pay the
said Missionaries the amount
of their losses - $5.280.50 with interest
to the date of payment, &c.

In regard to this case the
Tsungli Yamen has presented
a report as follows: —

In the matter of the disturbance
at the hospital of Rev A. A. Fulton
at Hwai King, it cannot be that
no efforts were employed to
give the necessary protection (to
the Missionaries). Under
the Treaty China can only (be
expected to) arrest the offenders,
she cannot be liable for the payment

of

of indemnity. Besides, by the treaty between China and the United States permission is only granted to preach the gospel in the interior, but not to establish hospitals there; and all missionaries are designated for the purpose of preaching the doctrine of Christianity. Hospitals have been constantly opened in the interior, although it is an act not permitted by the treaty; and in addition, there is no specific authority in writing Granting their establishment. Still as they have been in operation for a long time, and the work carried on peaceably without trouble, it has not been convenient to issue any prohibition against

Mr Low

them. Recently the opening of hospitals in the interior places has greatly increased and in consequence, at times, there have been disturbances. If it is not clearly made known that action will be taken in accordance with the treaties, then in future disorders will spread, and other contingencies arise to an increasing extent, arguments and discussions become greater and greater, and result in impairing the friendly relations (existing between the two countries) If it can be clearly settled that hereafter no further hospitals shall be established in the interior, then the question of

the

the losses of the Factions might be considered as a matter of compassion and the case closed."

The Yamun would observe that from the statements set forth in the Canton Viceroys report, that officer is actuated by a desire to allay, or avoid, (further) calamities.

Further on account of the Western Judicial system being different to that of the Chinese system, the ignorant people of the villages regard it as strange and with suspicion (and in consequence) it is a very easy matter to bring about troubles.

The purport of the Missionaries

in

in erecting hospitals is to heal and cure the sick - a very praiseworthy object. But if on account of this trouble springs up, the result is that the peace and quietness of the place is disturbed, the missionaries are placed in danger and it will prove very inconvenient for all concerned.

It is in duty bound the Prince and Ministers present the views of His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, which they beg Your Excellency will carefully consider and favor them with a reply, to the end that it may be convenient to address a communication to the said Provincial

to take action in conformity
therewith. —

A necessary communication
addressed to
His Excellency
Charles Denby
&c, &c, &c,

and Your Excellencies. To my mind no plainer or more just claim has ever been presented to any Government. By direction of my Government, I therefore respectfully ask that your Highness and your Excellencies will take steps to secure the payment of the above set out claim for $5,280.50 with interest at the usual rate to time of payment.

With assurances &c &c

(Signed) Chas Denby

Enclosure 2 with despatch 817.

No 1. 1889.

The Foreign Office
to Mr Denby

Peking, February 4th, 1889.

Your Excellency:—

Upon the 26th of January 1889, the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency to effect that by direction of your government you present for the consideration of the Yamen the claim of the American Missionary Rev A. A. Fenton (and others) for losses sustained in a riot which occurred at Kwei Ping in the province of Kwangsi. You also presented the facts of

the

the case and requested that a
communication be addressed
to the authorities of said province
to desire them to pay the
said Missionaries the amount
of their losses - $5.280.50 with interest
to the date of payment, &c.

In regard to this case the
Tsungli Yamen has presented
a report as follows:—

In the matter of the disturbance
at the hospital of the A. A. Mission
at Kwei Ching, it cannot be that
no efforts were employed to
give the necessary protection (to
the Missionaries). Under
the Treaty China can only (be
expected to) arrest the offenders;
she cannot be liable for the payment

of

of indemnity. Besides, by the treaty between Persia and the United States permission is only granted to preach the gospel in the interior, but not to establish hospitals there; and all missionaries are designated for the purpose of preaching the doctrine of Christianity. Hospitals have been constantly opened in the interior, although it is an act not permitted by the treaty, and in addition, there is no specific authority in writing granting their establishment. Still as they have been in operation for a long time, and the work carried on peaceably without trouble, it has not been convenient to issue any prohibition against

Mr Benn

them. Recently the opening of hospitals in the interior places has greatly increased and in consequence, at times, there have been disturbances. If it is not clearly made known that action will be taken in accordance with the treaties, then in future disorders will spread, and other contingencies arise to an increasing extent, arguments and discussions become greater and greater, and result in impairing the friendly relations (existing between the two countries) If it can be clearly settled that hereafter no further hospitals shall be established in the interior, then the question of

the

the losses of the Factories might be considered as a matter of compassion and the case closed."

The Yamen would observe that from the statements set forth in the Canton Viceroys report, that officer is actuated by a desire to allay, or avoid (further) calamities.

Further on account of the Western Judicial system being different to that of the Chinese system, the ignorant people of the villages regard it as strange and with suspicion (and in consequence) it is a very Easy matter to bring about troubles.

The purport of the Instructions

in

in erecting hospitals is to heal and cure the sick - a very praiseworthy object. But if on account of this, trouble springs up, the result is that the peace and quietness of the place is disturbed, the missionaries are placed in danger and it will prove very inconvenient for all concerned.

As in duty bound the Priests and Ministers present the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy of the two Kwangs, which they beg Your Excellency will carefully consider and favor them with a reply, to the end that it may be convenient to address a communication to the said Provincial

to

to take action in conformity
therewith.

A necessary communication
addressed to
His Excellency
Charles Denby
&c, &c, &c,

No. 2.

Mr. Denby
to the Foreign Office.

Peking, February 11. 1889.

Your Highness and Your Excellency—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of date February 4. 1889 in reply to mine of January 26. 1889. wherein I set out the claims of Revd S. A. Dutton and others, American citizens for compensation for damages done to their property by a mob in

May

May 1886 at Kwei Ping.

You incorporate in your despatch, a report of his Excellency, the Viceroy of the two Kwangs which sets out the reasons relied on by him to shew that no damages should be paid to my compatriots on account of their claim.

The first point made by His Excellency the Viceroy is that "it cannot be that no efforts were employed to give the necessary protection" to the Missionaries.

This is a simple question of fact. The Viceroy does not

not undertake to shew what efforts, if any, were made to prevent or suppress the riot. If the local authorities, who were informed by placards that the property of the Missionaries was to be destroyed, did one single thing to prevent such destruction, I have never been informed of their action. They stood calmly by and saw the work of destruction carried on until it was complete, and did nothing except to see that the Missionaries were not personally injured.

injured. The circumstances, the actual facts contradict the statement of the Viceroy, which is only itself a denial of my statement.

The Viceroy further states that under the Treaties, China can only arrest the offenders and cannot be liable for the payment of an indemnity.

It is time that the Treatys with the United States do not in terms state that China will pay damages for injuries done to American citizens by Mobs. But taken in

Connection

connection with the uniform practice of China and considering its form of Government, it is plain that by the Treaties the obligation is imposed on the Imperial Government to pay damages.

By article XI of the Treaty of June 18. 1858, it is provided that "all citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy

for

for themselves and every-
thing appertaining to them
the protection of the local
authorities of Government
who shall defend them
from all insult or injury
of any sort. Then broadly
does China agree that
the local authorities shall
afford all necessary pro-
tection. If the local au-
thorities fail utterly - as in
this case - to do their duty
what possible remedy can
the American citizens have
except to appeal to the
Imperial Government -
whose justice and Equity
are well known - for
Compensation.

compensation!
The American citizen cannot
pursue the local authorities
They are parties charged
with the wrongs, and
no man should be per-
mitted to try his own
case. By the constitu-
tions of China the
Imperial Government holds
the local authorities liable
to itself and in many
cases to individuals for
injuries done in the
premises. The same
liability extends to
foreigners who are put
on an equality with the
subjects of China. It

must

must be said also that this question is no longer an open one. From the earliest dealing with foreigners, China has recognized her obligations to pay damages for wrongs and injuries done to foreigners in all cases in which the local authorities have been negligent. It would be useless to cite the many cases in which China has paid damages for this class of injuries. During my term here as Minister, the Chinese Government

has

has ordered the local authorities to pay large sums for such injuries. My Government has during the same period paid or agreed to pay to China nearly a half million of gold dollars for compensation for injuries done to Chinese subjects in the United States. His Excellency the Viceroy further claims that by the Treaty between China and the United States permission is only granted to preach the Gospel in the Interior but not to establish

hospitals

hospitals there." I do not propose to argue at this time the right of Missionaries to establish hospitals in connection with their ordinary work. All the foreign powers are equally interested with the United States in this question. It is not for me alone to take it up and argue it. If the Government of China now intends to take backward steps in the great principle of religious toleration which it has so long and so honorably recognized, such steps must

&c.

be taken as to all ...
Nations and not as to
one only. I cannot be-
lieve that the Imperial
Government, whose sense
of Justice and whose
Wisdom are so conspicuous,
will now interfere to
Kill and destroy a pure
and sublime charity, which
has for its aim and end
the alleviation without
charge of human misery
and wretchedness without
regard to religion or to
race. But if such a
policy be adopted, it
cannot at least have a
retroactive effect, it can

only

only operate on future events. If the logic of the Viceroy is correct, every one of the great foreign hospitals at Peking, might be destroyed by a mob today, while the authorities furnished no protection, and nobody would be liable for damages - such a result cannot be just or legal. That China has recog-
nized, both by Treaty and by practice, the right of missionaries to reside in the Interior is indis-
putable. French Roman Catholics Missions are established

established in nearly all the provinces, including the province of Kwantung and Kwangsi. They are so established under the XI Art. of the Treaty of 1860, between France and China, which permits "French Missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure." In 1865, a subsequent agreement was made between the Tsungli Yamen and the French Minister Monsieur Berthemy, which confirmed that Article. In the archives of the American Consulate

Consulate at Canton, there is a proclamation from His Excellency Jui who was Viceroy of the two Kwangs for nine years, which embodies this article of the Treaty. But for the purposes of this claim under consideration, it does not at all matter whether the Missionaries had the right under the Treaties to go to Kwei Ping or not. They went there in October 1885. They were received in a friendly manner. No objections from any quarter were

were made to their re-
maining there. They ac-
quired land and estab-
lished a hospital.
The Authorities stood by
and saw them expend
their time, their labor, and
their money in building
a hospital. The riot
occurred May 6. 1886.
It is too late now after
the injuries have been
done to seek to avoid
liability by denying the
right originally to locate
in Kiu Kiang. The Viceroy
further says that "if it
can be clearly settled
that hereafter no hospitals
shall

shall be established in the Interior, then the question of the losses of the Tultons might be considered as a matter of compassion and the case closed." It is entirely competent for the Tultons to agree not to return to Kwei Ping and not to establish any hospital anywhere else in the Interior. My Government certainly would not interfere with any contract that they might enter into personally relating to this subject. If this remark of the Viceroy is intended to

apply

apply to the Suttors
alone, it would be for
them to take what action
they pleased. But for the
sake of securing payment
of this one claim I cer-
tainly have no authority
to stipulate that no more
hospitals shall be establish-
ed in the Interior.
It is not necessary for
me to animadvert on
the remarks of Your
Highness and your Excellen-
cies touching the benefits
or the injuries of hospitals.
If this claim is just, it
ought to be paid without
entering into any collateral
bargain.

bargain. I may remark in conclusion that His Excellency the Viceroy seems in the progress of the investigation of this case to have changed his views. Under date of October 21. 1886, he informed the American Consul at Canton that he had ordered the local authorities to take proper actions in the premises "and if Mr Dulton should return to the district to see that he was protected." He directed the local authorities to hasten satisfactorily to settle the

preceding case and forbid
to delay or be partial.
And he seems to deny
all liability while he
assigns reasons which
are not at all new
I renew my request
that Your Highness and
Your Excellencies will
order this claim to be
paid.
I avail myself &c &c &c
(Signed) Charles Lenby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 3 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 2 1889
RECEIVED.

No 818.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 12th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 2 1889

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Affairs in Tibet.

Synopsis.

The appointment of a commission to settle pending troubles between British India and Tibet

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No 818.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 12th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the questions existing between Tibet and British India are to be settled by a commission. Mr. E. C. Baber, late a British Consul in China, Mr. James Hart, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and the Chinese Resident at Lhassa, are the chief members of the commission. The two former gentlemen

gentlemen are well known in China and bear good reputations.

The Indian Government will probably insist on the reasonable entry into Tibet of pilgrim and trading caravans, on the future immunity of Sikkim from Tibetan interference, and on some trade regulations as to the introduction of Indian teas and other articles of merchandize. It is supposed that the suzerainty of China over Tibet will be acknowledged which will secure the favor of the Chinese Government.

The purpose of the Indian Government is to secure the admission into Tibet by easy

and convenient routes and on fair terms of the teas, cottons, woolens, silk stuffs, embroideries, cutlery, metals etc., of India.

These conditions being granted it is not supposed that the Government of Lord Landdowne the Viceroy of India, will use any influence against Chinese control in Tibet.

It must be said, however, that it is just in this manner, under the guise of securing commercial advantages, that Great Britain has by degrees extended her great domains. It is by no means unlikely that in the near future Tibet may fall, as Burma has done,

under

under British rule.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 2 1889
RECEIVED.

No 819.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 2 1889

Peking, February 12th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

French protectorate of Catholic Missionaries in China.

Synopsis.

Some observations on the various treaties relating to religious toleration. Determination of China to destroy the French claim to Protectorate.

No 819.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 12th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As matter of current history I send you the latest information possessed here on the question of the French Protectorate of Catholic missionaries in China.

The subject is of no practical importance to the United States; we have no Catholic missionaries in China.

Neither

Neither this Legation nor Great Britain has ever recognized the exclusive right of France to issue passports to American or English Catholic missionaries; for many years European countries did recognize the right in France to issue passports to Catholic missionaries of their nationality. No formal arrangement between China and France ever existed to this end, but, China acquiesced therein and recognized the validity of passports issued by French authority to the Catholic missionaries of all nationalities. Antagonism to France, fomented by Italy and Germany, has now

now brought the question to the surface, and has resulted, as you have already been informed, in agreements entered into between Germany, Italy and China that hereafter the missionaries of those countries in China shall in all respects be treated as other subjects of those countries.

Nothing in the treaties can be found to sustain the exclusive claims of French protection. But the VI Art of the French Treaty of 1860, in the Chinese text was so sweeping in its concession of rights to French missionaries to buy and hold land at pleasure in the interior,

that

that it furnished a temptation to all Catholic missionaries to avail themselves thereof.

The clauses of other treaties relating to religious toleration are: the British Treaty of 1858, Art. VIII; the Sherman of 1861, Art X; the Spanish of 1864, Art VI; the American of 1858, Art. XXIX; the Russian of 1858, Art. VII; the Danish, Art. VIII; the Dutch, Art. IV; the Italian Art. VIII.

It is to be noted that in the XXIX Art. of the American Treaty of 1858 Catholic missionaries are particularly mentioned, whereas in the treaties of Catholic countries Protestant missionaries are not so mentioned.

The

"The American text is "the
"principles of the Christian
"Religion, as professed by
"the Protestant and Catholic
"Churches, are recognized
"as teaching men to do
"good ×××××××"

All the treaties,
however, provide that the
Chinese Government shall give
protection to the missionaries
of the various nationalities.

It would seem thus that
there could be no basis whatever
for the French claim of exclusive
protection. Still the Pope has
been made to believe that a
French passport confers peculiar
privileges, and from late advices

from

from Rome it seems that His Holiness intends to make an effort to sustain the French claim.

A controversy seems to have arisen between the Vatican and the Italian Government upon the subject of the Italian national and sovereign rights of jurisdiction over Italian priests in China. The information that the Italian Government had arranged with China for this jurisdiction was badly received by the Vatican. This is simply a part of the general existing antagonism between the Pope and the Kingdom, and the Franciscan Augustinian and

other

other religious societies
naturally side with the
Pope. The Propaganda, it is
said, has ignored the late
compact between China and
Italy. It is also said that a
Papal Nuncio will be sent by
Rome to China.

This question will prove
very annoying to France. It
would seem that she had
better have acquiesced in the
Italian demand for jurisdiction
which is clearly supported by
international laws.

It is not apparent that Spain
or Portugal has, as yet, taken
any action in the matter. But
there is not much doubt that

there

these two countries will also insist on jurisdiction over their subjects.

The question finally may be left where it rightly belongs — to China. It is for her, in the exercise of her sovereign power, to decide what passports she will honor.

The late Franco-Chinese war, and other causes, have determined China to destroy the claims of the French Catholic Protectorate. My conclusion is that on all accounts it would be best for France to recede from her claim.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 2 1889
RECEIVED.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Give to press. Ack'd accordingly.
APR 2 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Dis to April 6 Ans for
April 4 Cir to

No 820.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 13th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

The anti-foreign riot at Chinkiang

5th February 1889.

No 820.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 13th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have received telegrams from the Consul-General announcing that a great riot occurred at Chinkiang on the 5th instant.

I am without full details. The cause of the riot was a severe injury done by a Sikh constable to a native. Chinkiang

is

No 820.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, February 13th 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have received telegrams from the Consul-General announcing that a great riot occurred at Chinkiang on the 5th instant.

I am without full details. The cause of the riot was a severe injury done by a Sikh constable to a native. Chinkiang

is

is an English concession and the municipal government employs Sikhs as policemen. An immense crowd of natives proceeded to the police station and demanded the surrender of the policeman which was refused. The mob then burnt and demolished the police station, the British Consulate, several foreign hongs and several houses of American missionaries. The American Consulate was looted but not burnt.

The foreign residents took refuge in a hulk lying in the river and afterwards took passage on a steamboat to Shanghai.

The

The Consul General wired the Admiral at Hongkong to send a man-of-war. The British Admiral immediately sent a gunboat, as did the Chinese Government.

It seems the injured man will get well.

No lives were lost in this emeute but a great deal of property was destroyed. It happened unfortunately that the high officials were absent from the city and the mob had full control.

I will in course of mail receive full accounts of this riot which will be reported to you.

Everything

Everything is now quiet.

This affair furnishes another lesson of the danger in which foreigners continually live in China. There is no telling the moment when like events may transpire in any part of China. There are continually happening minor outrages and this Legation has never been without reclamations of some kind for injuries so committed.

I am persuaded that the true reason for such outbreaks is found in the innate hostility of the governing classes to foreigners of all nationalities and because they are foreigners.

An earnest effort by the Imperial Government

Government to check the existing hostility would result in good feeling. But this effort will never be made until either the Emperor is converted to Christianity or the reigning dynasty is overthrown.

Even here in Peking it is not entirely safe for a foreigner to go into a Chinese crowd. I never ride through the suburbs of the city without being many times called kuei "foreign devil" by boys and sometimes by men. During my stay here foreigners have been often insulted and sometimes maltreated. China so dreads and resents foreign domination

that

official (?)

that the of[redacted] make no
effort to check this anti-
foreign feeling. They on the
contrary regard it as in
some sense a safe-guard
against foreign inroads.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 2 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 2 1889

No. 821

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 15. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Acknowledging receipt
of Despatch #379 and
two Circulars.

No. 821

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 15. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 379 of date December 14. 1888, relative to reported "Russia - Corea Secret Treaty."

I have also received circulars regarding the "numbering the quarters of the year," and asking

for

for "Coinage information" for the Director of the Mint.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

√ Ack. with approval.

No. 822 acked with approval April 18 '89 April 17, 1889. J. B. M.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 17 1889

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 18. 1889

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Chinkiang Claims

Synopsis.

Tsung Li Yamen desires their settlement made at Chinkiang.

No. 822

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 18. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose a translation of a communication from the Tsung Li Yamen relating to the late riot at Ching Kiang. It will be seen that the Yamen desires that the matter of claims for damages be settled by the local authorities and

&c

be not referred to Peking. This is in accordance with my practice. I have, therefore, instructed the United States Consul at Chinkiang to settle as soon as he reasonably can with the local authorities all American claims for damages. A speedy payment will have much more effect than one made after the long delays which are incidental to such matters at Peking.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. with despatch 822.

Confidential.

The Foreign Office
to Mr. Bruce

Peking, February 17th, 1889.

Your Excellency:—

I beg to inform Your Excellency that a few days ago I received telegrams from the Ministers-Superintendent of Northern and Southern Trade announcing that a red headed foreign Constable (British) at Chinkiang kicked and injured a Chinaman, which resulted in an agitation among the people who indignant, and they destroyed by fire certain foreign houses. A deputy has been appointed by the

Viceroy

military authorities to confer with the local authorities and satisfactorily arrange matters.

In regard to this matter of offense it originated by the police and resulted in excitement and fury among the people, which certainly was not anticipated.

The local authorities, at once dispatched soldiers to disperse the rioters; to keep order and quiet and order again prevails as usual.

It is right that an early discussion and settlement of the troubles be brought about, to the end that the minds of the people may be set at rest.

In therefore beg that Your

Excellency

Excellency will instruct the United States Board at Skinkiang to confer with the local authorities and justly and fairly decide and take action in the premises.

The Yamen will also instruct the local authorities to confer with the United States Board in an amicable and friendly spirit.

At Shinkiang (the facts) from observation and statements made can be ascertained with more accuracy, and this will naturally facilitate action taken to effect a settlement of the troubles.

Card with Compliments of Ministers.

Translated by

J. D. Chester

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 14 1889

No. "Sep".

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 19. 1889.

Mr. Martin
to the
Secretary of State

Subject:

Advising Draft on the Department for allowance for furnishing house of Secretary of Legation.

M

No "Sep."

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 19. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor
to inform you that
I have this day drawn
on the Department of
State for "Four hundred
and fifty dollars, gold,
for furnishing my
house here, as instruct-
ed by your telegraphic
despatch

despatch, No. 1188, date February 18. 1889. to Minister Denby.

Itemized statements of expenditures will follow later.

Thanking you for this allowance,

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant

Howard Mortimer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

Ack. by m. file.
J. B. M.

No 823.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 20th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

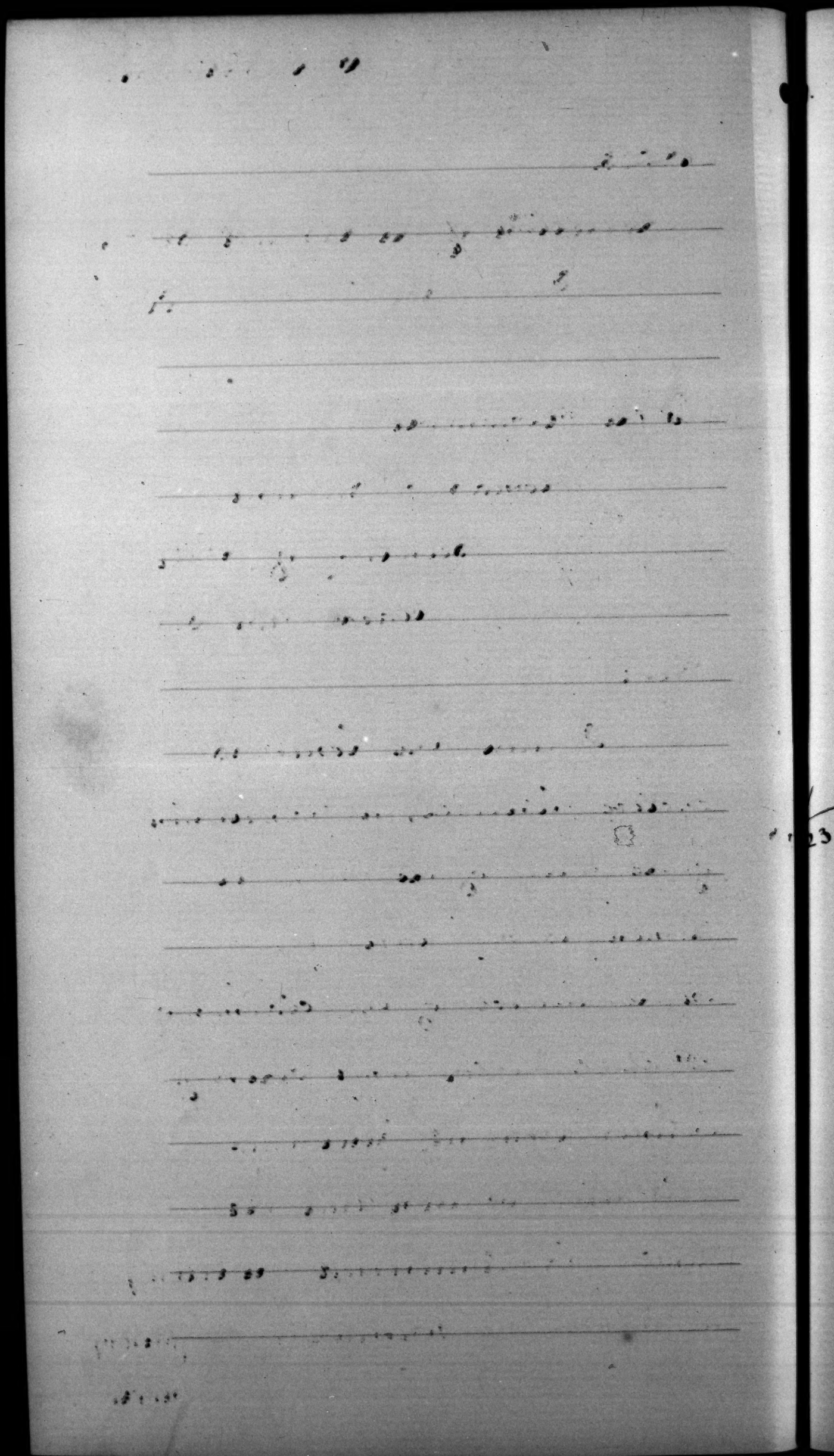
Secretary of State

Subject.

The Kweiping claims.

Synopsis

Encloses copy of Yamen's latest communication.



One enclosure.

No 823.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 20th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a translation of the reply of the Tsung-li Yamên to my last despatch on the subject of the claims of Dr A. A. Fulton and others for injuries done at Kweiping.

It will be seen that the Yamên has addressed the Viceroy at Canton to consider a satisfactory mode

mode of action to the end that the case may be brought to a speedy termination"

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure,

1. Tsung-li Yamēn to Mr. Denby

No 3/1889 Feb. 18th 1889.

Enclosure 1 in No 823.

Copy.

No 3/89

The Foreign Office

to Mr. Denby.

Peking, February 18th 1889.

Your Excellency:

Upon the 11th of February instant, the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication in regard to the claims of Revd A.A. Fulton and others for damage done to their property by a mob at Kuei Ping, wherein you again request the Yamên in turn to communicate with the authorities of said province to lose no time in paying the amount claimed, and settle the case etc,.

The Yamên has addressed the viceroy at Canton to consider a satisfactory mode of action to the end that the case may be brought to a speedy termination. On receipt of a report from the viceroy the

Yamên

Yamen will again address
Your Excellency.

As in duty bound the Prince
and Ministers send this
communication in reply for Your
Excellency's information.

A necessary communication
addressed to His Excellency,

Charles Denby,

" " "

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Give to Press.
Ack accordingly.
APR 16 1889 a&h

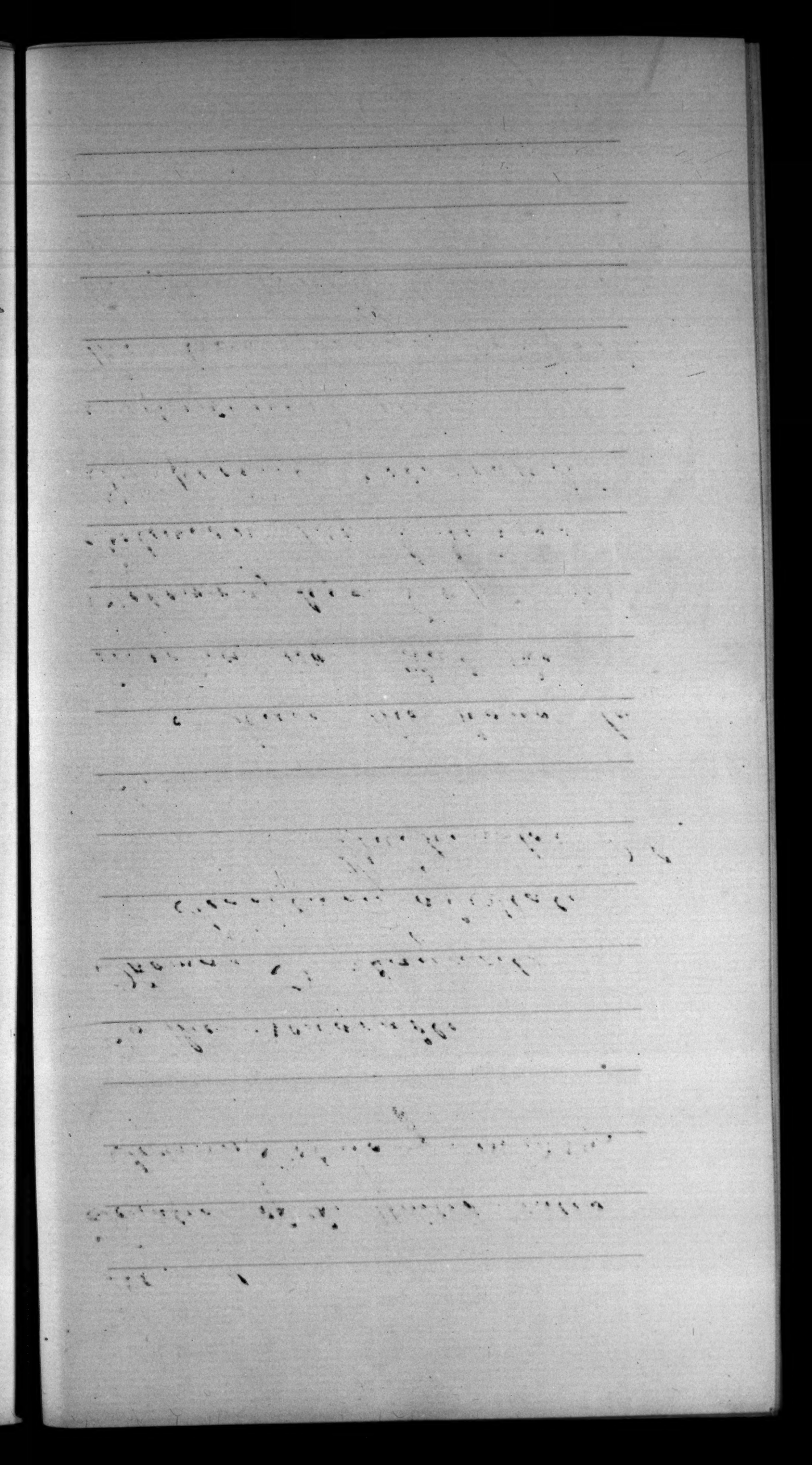
No. 824

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 20. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

The ratification of the
Chefoo Telegraph Convention.



No. 824

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 20. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Telegraphic Convention between the Chinese Imperial Telegraph Administration and the two Foreign Companies, the Eastern Extension and the Great Northern, of which some account was

given

given in my despatch
No. 470 of October 6. 1887
has been at length rati-
fied by the Chinese Gov-
ernment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
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BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Referred to Bur. of Statistics
Ack as Mr. Scanlan may advise.
APR 16 1889

No. 825

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 20. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Native trade in China
for 1888.

(Report Specially for publication)

No. 825

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 20. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

The reviews of the native press of the native trade of Shanghai during 1888 indicate that business has been prosperous. Complaint is made that the old solid system of Chinese business is becoming sapped owing to extravagance and speculation.

The

No. 825

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 20. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

The reviews of the native press of the native trade of Shanghai during 1888 indicate that business has been prosperous. Complaint is made that the old solid system of Chinese business is becoming sapped owing to extravagance and speculation.

The

The black tea merchants have done better than in past years, the diminution of demand in the Country having kept down prices paid to the growers, while the foreign demand has continued good. The green tea Merchants have also done well. The silk market was depressed until October, then there was a marked reanimation. The bankers all made profits, not a single failure being recorded. The trade in bean oil

largely

largely increased. Cotton was in large supply and gave good profits owing to the steady demand on Japan.

Rice gave a fair average profit.

Piece goods dealers did badly. A check to the demand was caused by the floods in the North. These floods will have a large influence on the coming Spring trade.

The junk trade continues to decline under the competition of foreign steamers. The opinion

dealers

dealers lost in 1888, owing to the depreciation of silver. The price of opium has definitely risen since the collection of Likin was transferred to the foreign customs. But the real cause of the rise is the short crops both in India and China. The book trade has been injured by the extension of photo-lithographic establishments in Shanghai. But the trade will be improved by the extra Kūgin examination in 1889 in celebration of the

the Emperor's marriage.
The China Merchants
Steam Navigation Compa-
ny and the Chinese
Telegraph Company had
a good year.
There was much hope
of the prospect of business
for the China Railways.
Since the Empress has
countermanded the per-
mission to build the
extension to Tung Chow
this hope has medisrably
disappeared. But Li Hung
Chang is now making
a great effort to secure
a reversal of this decision
with some prospect of
success.

success. I will send a report on the Foreign Trade when the Customs Returns for 1888 shall have been received.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 16 1889

No. 826

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 20. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging Telegraphic
Despatch No. 1188.

No. 826

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 20. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram No. 1188 placing Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, Gold, at Mr. Howard Martin's disposal for furniture for Secretary's house.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 17 1889

No 827. Mr Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Give to Press -
Act accordingly -
APR 16 1889

Apr. 22, 1889. Cid Co

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 25th 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Marriage of the Emperor of China.

Inclosure

Enclosing announcement of same and Minister's reply thereto.

No 827. For Enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 25th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of the official announcement of the Yamen of the approaching marriage of the Emperor and a copy of my reply thereto.

I had no official direction from the Department as to — congratulations, or felicitations, but I deemed it best to word my reply as if it was sent by the orders of the President.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your

omit

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Hungchi Yamen to Mr. Denby

February 19th 1889.

Do 2. Mr. Denby to Hungchi Yamen

February 23d, 1889.

No 4.

The Foreign Office
to Mr. Stanley

Peking, February 19th, 1889.

Your Excellency:—

The Prince and Ministers have the honour to state that some time since the following decree was issued by His Majesty the Emperor.

From the time that His Emperor recently entered upon the succession to the Throne, he has been gradually advancing up to manhood, and it is fitting that a person of eminent character should be named to fill the position of His Majesty's Consort and aid him in the performance

of

of the duties of the feature to the
end that the exalted position
of Empress may be properly
filled, and the Emperor assisted
in following the path of virtue.

Yeh ho na la, the daughter
of the Deputy Lieutenant General
Kwei Hsiang a woman of
moral excellence, whose deportment
and bearing are befitting and
of a high dignified character,
having been selected to command
that she be appointed Empress.

The Prince and Ministers
have now received a communication
from the Board of Revenue
stating that by Her Majesty's
Command, the 26th day of
February has been selected for

the

the performance of the marriage ceremonies.

It is my duty to bound the Ports and Ministers read this communication for your Excellency's information.

I remain with communication addressed to

His Excellency

Charles Brady

Enclosure 2. dispatch 827

No 4/1889.

Peking, February 23d, 1889.

Mr. Denby to the Foreign Office.

Your Highness

and

Your Excellencies.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of Your Highness and Your Excellencies wherein you announce the approaching marriage of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China.

I am directed by the President of the United States to convey to His Imperial Majesty his earnest felicitations on this auspicious event and to express his sincere hope that these gracious nuptials

will

will be blessed by Heaven, and
that happiness and prosperity
will always attend their
Imperial Majesties.

Awaiting myself &c, &c, &c,

(signed) Charles Darby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Acknowledge and approve. It is hoped that reasonable and proper request will be
APR 16 1889 granted.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR17 1889

April 18 Cables

No. 828

Legation of the United States,

Peking, February 26. 1889.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Extension of bonding privileges as to Kerosene oil to the Tooting Company.

No. 828

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 26. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of my despatch to the Foreign Office relating to the extension of bonding privileges to the Pooling Wharf Company.

Therein I do not ask for a general extension of the bonding privilege,

but

but simply that the Warehouses of this Company be bonded for the storage of Kerosene Oil.

The application was made upon the request of the Company.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure one in No 828.

Mr Denby to the Tsung-li Yamên.

February 25th 1889.

Your Imperial Highness
and Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to state to Your Imperial Highness and Your Excellencies that I have learned from Messrs Russell & Co that an application has been made to you for an extension of the exclusive privilege of vending kerosene oil to a corporation in Shanghai known as the "Eastern Wharf and Godown Company."

Such a concession will very materially injure the business of the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company which is mainly the storing of kerosene oil. The stock of this company is owned by Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen

Frenchmen, Spaniards, Danes, Italians, Swedes and Chinese. But the importation is chiefly from the United States. Under the Land and Harbor Regulations Godowns for storing kerosene must be located on the Pootung side of the river. I do not enter into any general argument on the question of the propriety or the justice of granting to any one Company the monopoly of bonding goods. It is sufficient for my purpose to say that this subject has largely discussed in Shanghai for many years and that all the foreign merchants reasonably supposed that when the bonding system should be adopted it's privileges would be extended to all suitable warehouses.

In this faith and in this confident hope the Pootung Company erected large and valuable wharfs and godowns. The

ware-

ware-houses were especially constructed for the storage of kerosene. Large capital was invested therein. A good business has been built up, the trade of the City has been increased.

If the privilege of bonding kerosene is now denied to the said Company these investments will seriously depreciate in value.

I most earnestly beg Your Imperial Highness and Your Excellencies that the right of bonding kerosene may, under these peculiar circumstances, be granted also to the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 16 1889

No. 829.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 26. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Enabling of Sir. Robt. Hart. by the Chinese Government.

No. 829

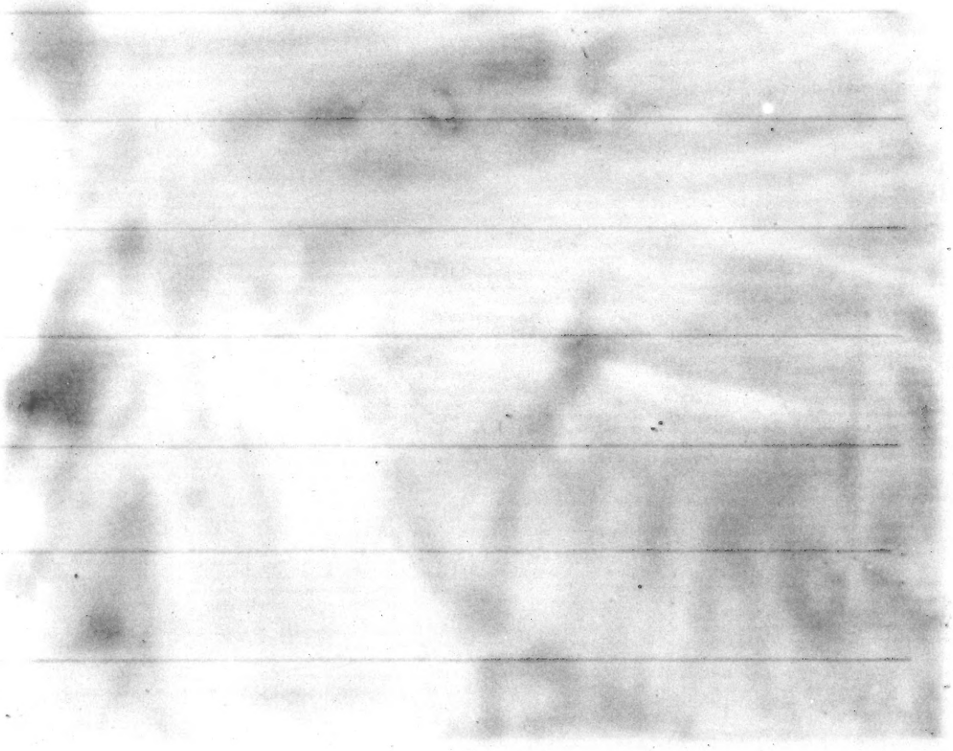
Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 26. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:-

I enclose, herewith, a
copy of a decree from the
Peking Gazette whereby the
highest rank in China
is conferred on Sir Robert
Hart. His ancestors are
ennobled for three generations.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

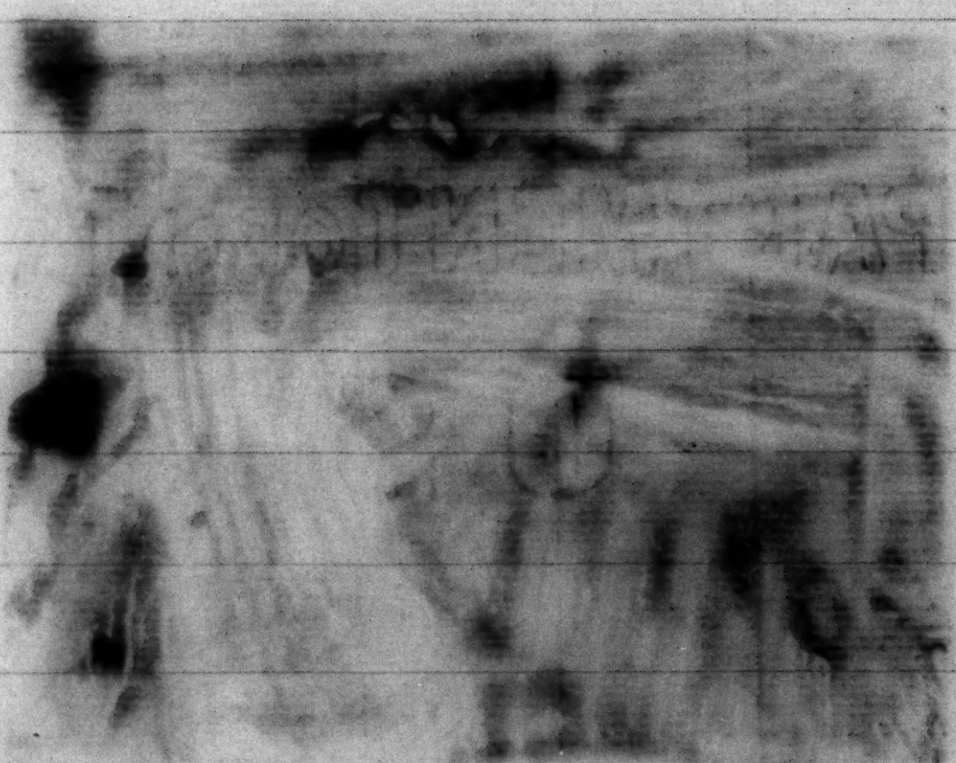


FROM THE [illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] 1889.

We have received the following edict from H. M. the Empress Regent:

The holder of the button of the first class and of the peacock's feather, the Inspector-General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, has for a long time conducted the Maritime Customs with the greatest intelligence and faithful application. Under his administration the revenue from the Customs has risen from year to year and his merits are very clear. [illegible] over of the Government by H. M. the Emperor is approaching, and on this occasion We must give to the above named an extraordinary recompense in recognition of this work. We order that upon the three ancestors of Sir Robert Hart the first division of the button of the first rank be conferred as an honorary distinction.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 16 1889

No 830.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 27th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The President's felicitation on the Emperor's marriage.

No 830.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 27th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, of the 25th instant, directing me to "present to Emperor felicitation of President on occasion of his marriage", and to state that this instruction has been complied with.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 17 1889

No 831.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Acts as an interesting and succinct historical review.
APR 16 1889

Peking, February 28th 1889.-
April 18 Cutler

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
The retirement of the Empress Regent.

Synopsis
A resumé of the principal events of her reign.

No 831.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 28th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Empress Regent - Yi An - will, on the fourth of March next, retire from active participation in governmental affairs.

Her retirement furnishes a proper occasion for a brief review of her life and character and of some of the important events of her reign. The Emperor Hsien-fung died August 22nd 1861,

five

fives months after the British Envoy was installed at Peking. He left one son of the age of six years named Tung-chih.

Kien-fung, it was claimed, left a will, wherein he named a "Board of Regency" at whose head was Prince Tsai, his nephew. This man represented the reactionary party.

"By a coup d'etat Prince Kung, the Sixth Prince, brother of Kien-fung, seized the government and arrested and executed the members of the Board of Regency. The widowed Empress Tzu An, associated with Tzi An, then jointly assumed the reins of power. Tzi An was the mother

of Tung-chih. She was the secondary wife of Hsien-fung.

Prince Kung organized the Tsungli Yamên, or Foreign Office, and became its head.

During the reign of Tung-chih, the Government succeeded in putting down the great Tai Ping rebellion, in quelling the Mahammedan insurrections in Yunnan and Kansuh, and in opening diplomatic relations with foreign powers.

Tung-chih died in January 1875 without issue. His cousin Kuang-hsü, son of the seventh son of Tao-kuang, Prince Chun, who was born August 15th 1871, was selected by the present Empress

Regent

Regent to be Emperor and succeeded Kung-chih.

The Empress Regent, Tzu An, died in 1881. Since her death the Empress Regent, Tzi An, has been the sole ruler of China until the present time, when she voluntarily abandons the reins of government. Once before she made an effort to retire, but was induced by the earnest prayer of the chief mandarins to remain at the head of affairs.

The principal event in the reign of Kuang-sii is the reconquest of eastern Kanesh, Sungaria, Kuldja and Kashgaria. A Mahammedan rebellion broke out in those provinces in 1862 and Russia,

having

fearing disturbances in her own borders, entered over and occupied Kuldja in 1871. In 1867 a soldier of fortune from Khokand, called Yakub Beg, made himself master of Kashgar. In 1876 China succeeded after a bloody war in reasserting her power. Russia finally, ratified this and in 1881, by the Treaty of St. Petersburg, restored to China the territory she had seized upon the payment of one million and one half sterling.

In 1884 difficulties originated between the French and China over the French occupation of Tonquin and Annam. A desultory war ensued during

which

which the French destroyed the shipping and forts at Foochow. They also occupied Kelung in Formosa but they were beaten at Tamsui. In 1885 the French were beaten at Langson. Then peace was made China recognized the French protectorate over Annam and the possession of Tonquin, but paid no indemnity.

Between England and China the most celebrated event was the murder of a British officer named Margary in 1875, who had been sent to Yunnan to meet an exploring party sent by the Indian Government to Burma. In 1876 the Chinese agreed to

pay

pay an indemnity to Mr. Margary's family and to compel their local officials with passports. China agreed also to facilitate the dispatch of a British Mission to Lhasa. England agreed to the opium convention which finally resulted in amalgamating the tax and import duties at eighty taels per chest.

By 1885 England took possession of Upper Burma, but agreed in 1886, however, that the authorities in Burma should send to China every ten years a present of local produce in charge of a native official. England agreed also not to press the Tibet Mission

clause

clause of the Chefoo Convention.
In 1887 England surrendered
to China Port Hamilton, a
Corean island, which she had
seized, and fortified.
"On the whole the relations
between China and Japan have
been friendly, though, on several
occasions, there has been danger
of serious complications between
the two countries."
Between China and the
United States international
affairs are too well known to
require any mention. Additional
articles were added in 1868
to our treaty of 1858 and in
1880 the Immigration and
Commercial Treaty was made.

In

"In the general China has observed the articles of these treaties. ... "

"There have been, owing to sudden outbreaks of the populace, riots here and there which have resulted in injury to property and very rarely and in a small degree to persons. These riots are severely condemned by the Imperial Government and reparation has been usually made. ... "

"It may be said with emphasis that the Empress Regent has been the first of her race to apprehend the problem of the relation of China to the outer world and to make it

of

of this relation so as to
strengthen her dynasty and to
promote material progress. The
Imperial Maritime Customs Service,
which was first inaugurated
to provide means to pay
damages claimed by foreigners,
has become, under the control
of Sir Robert Hart, a great
fiscal institution. It has
provided in the most complete
manner for the lighting of the
coast of China, has fostered
navigation and has produced
great revenues.

During this reign a fine
Navy has been created and the
Army has been largely improved.
The electric telegraph now covers

the

the board's Arsenals and ship-yards have been located at Foochow, Shanghai, Canton, Fakai and Port Arthur. Western methods of mining have been introduced and two lines of railway have been built. Steamers ply on all the principal rivers.

The study of mathematics has been revived and the physical sciences have been introduced into the competitive examinations. The treatment of the progress of education, in which our own countrymen have largely figured, would require a seperate article. Almost as soon as the Foreign Office was organized it memorialized the Throne advising

the

the establishment of a school for the training of official interpreters. This resulted in the establishment of the Tung Wen Kuan College in 1862. This institution is presided over by Dr. W. A. P. Martin, an American, with a full corps of foreign and native professors. The great statesman of China, such men as Li Hung Chang and Tseng Kuo Fan, have always favored the introduction of western learning.

In 1872 China sent a large detachment of boys to the United States to be educated. They were recalled in 1881.

Today there are colleges and

schools

schools of the highest order all over China, under the control of missionaries of various countries. Our own countrymen are at the front of this work.

The improvement and progress above briefly sketched are mainly due to the will and the power of the Empress Regent. To her own people she has been kind and merciful and to foreigners she has been just. She leaves her country at peace with all the world and destined by her influence to grasp the benefactions of foreign intercourse, and to assume a commanding place among the nations of the earth.

While

While her own people will always venerate and bless her, History will rank her among the greatest rulers of mankind.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Navy Dept April 18
for its views. ABS
APR 15 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 16 1889

No. 822

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 2. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Suggests the strengthening of the Naval Force on the Asiatic Station.

Synopsis

Some observations on this subject based on the late Chinkiang Riot.

No. 832

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 2. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

The occasion of the late riot at Chinkiang makes it proper, that I should renew a suggestion, heretofore made, that our Naval Force on the Asiatic station should be strengthened. This riot has demonstrated, if any demonstration were necessary, that the local

authorities

authorities were powerless
to defend foreigners
against a mob. Indeed
in this, as in all other
great riots in China,
the soldiery made common
cause with the mob.

We have on this
station at present three
ships; "The Marion," "The
Omaha," and "The Palos."
A vessel is usually
stationed at Chemulpo,
so that but two ships
remain to do duty on a
station which covers
thousands of miles.
Until lately, it was the
rule among the Admirals

of

of the foreign squadrons to arrange among themselves a plan by which a Man-of-War was stationed always in every important port.

This system, which worked admirably, seems to have been abandoned chiefly owing to paucity of ships. The Chinkiang outrage teaches that what was formerly called in China "the inevitable gun-boat" policy must be resumed. Foreigners in China can have no safe reliance for protection except on force. It is believed that

that the Chinese Govern-
ment will not object
to a strenuous plan of
protection, because it has
to make compensation for
all outrages, and the
presence of men-of-war
at the Ports will result
in the saving of vast sums
to the local authorities
which are now paid for
damages done by the
people. I have heretofore
alluded to the fact that
the Treaty Ports are nearly
all on the Rivers which
are not accessible for
ships drawing over sixteen
feet. In the discharge

of

of my duty to my fellow-citizens in China, I cannot too earnestly impress upon my Government the necessity of having upon this station small and rapid steamers, which should be stationed, not in Japan, but on the China coast, and should be ready on a moment's notice to proceed to any point which may be threatened by a mob.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 833

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 4. 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 24 1889

From Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging despatches

Nos. 380 to 383 inclusive.

No. 833

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 4. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir-

I have the honor
to acknowledge the
receipt of your despatch-
es Nos. 380, January 2. 1889
" 381 " 8. "
" 382 " 9 "
" 383 " " "

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

APR25 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Secy of Navy - April 26
Ack by No. & file.
APR 24 1889

No. 831

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 4/1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Announcement of death
of Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler.

No. 834.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 4. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I announce with regret that I have received official notice of the death of Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, which occurred at Hong Kong, China, on Monday, February 11. 1889.

While in command of the Asiatic station, this

distinguished

distinguished officer co-
operated thoroughly with
me in affording such
protection to American
citizens in China as his
small force permitted.
I always found him
courteous, appreciative,
and energetic. I beg
leave to express through
you my sympathy with
the Navy and the Country
in the great loss they
have suffered by his
death.

I have the honor, to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 24 1889

No. 835

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 4. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject:

Official notice of assumption of the Government by the Emperor.

No. 835.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 4. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a translation of a communication from the Tsung Li Yamen which may be regarded as an official notification that the Emperor of China will today assume the reins of Government. In honor of this event,

the

the Foreign Ministers today displayed their flags and sent cards to the members of the Yamen. The flag of this Legation was elevated for the double purpose of signalizing the advent of the Emperor to power, and in honor of the ceremony of the Inauguration which was then transpiring at Washington.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 17.

The Foreign Office

to Mr Denby

Peking, March 2. 1889.

Your Excellency,

The Prince and Ministers have the honor to state that the following edict was issued by His Majesty, the Empress Regent on the 27th July last:—

Inasmuch as when the Emperor first assumed reins of government there would be questions arise that might cause His Majesty some hesitancy as to the best means to be adopted to

meet

meet them, We could not refuse to offer our advice when occasion made it necessary, and we therefore feel constrained to reject consent to the entreaty of our servants of State to continue the direction of government for some years.

During the past two years His Majesty has devoted his leisure hours in continuing his course of instruction and has shown skill and cleverness in the advancement of his education. In the matter of governmental questions, whether important or otherwise,

His

His Majesty has proved himself competent to determine the pros and cons as they arise, and to deal with them in a manner befitting and right. To us this is a source of great joy. His Majesty will unites the bonds of matrimony sometime during the 1st moon of next year, (February) and he should therefore assume the entire charge of the administration of government, thus satisfying the aspirations and hopes of our ministers and the people of our Empire. Let the board of Astronomy reverently select an auspicious day during the 2d moon of

next

next year, (March) for our retirement and report to us. Respect this."

Upon the 30th day of July 1888, Her Majesty issued the following decree. "In obedience to our command the Imperial Board of Astronomy having memorialized us, selecting an auspicious day for the occasion, we command that the 4th of March next be chosen as the day for the full assumption of powers by the Emperor.

Respect this"

As in duty bound the Prince and Ministers send Your Excellency copies of the above decree for your information.

informations.

A necessary communication addressed to His Excellency

Charles Denby

&c &c &c

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

No 836.

Legation of the United States.

Peking March 4th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr. Denby tenders his resignation.

No 836.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 4th 1889.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with usage, I have the honor to place at the disposition of His Excellency, the President of the United States, my resignation of the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China, to take effect, in accordance with the Personal Instructions, upon my being relieved by my

successor

successor.

I beg leave, also, to tender to you the expression of my sincere wish that your administration of public affairs may be agreeable to you personally and may be in all respects eminently successful.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 24 1889

No 837.

Legation of the United States.

Peking March 5th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Declination of the Empress Dowager to further participate in the Government.

One enclosure.

No 837.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, March 5th 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, the translation of a decree wherein the Empress declines to entertain the proposal that certain memorials should be addressed to her and severely reprimands and punishes the Censor who made the proposal.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure
1. Clipping fr. "Chinese Times" March 2nd 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 24 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No 838.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 5th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Catholic missionaries in China, number and nationality.

One enclosure.

No 838.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 5th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a table showing the number of Catholic Missionaries and native converts in China. The table was compiled by the Congregation de Propaganda Fide at Rome in 1887. According to the nationality of the members of the missions there are 82 Italians, 28 Spaniards, 14 German,

29 Belgian and 400 French Missionaries. There are also some English but their number is not given. To my knowledge there are no Americans.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Clipping fr. "Chinese Times" March 2nd 1889.

Enclosure 1 in No 838.

Province or locality.	Mission.	Nationality.	No. of native Christians, catechumens excepted.	No. of foreign Missionaries.
Amoy (Formosa)	Dominicans	Spanish	3,685	9
Shansi	Franciscans	Italian..	14,980	7
Shantung — North	Franciscans	Italian..	16,016	12
Shantung — South	College at Steyl	German	823	14
Shensi	Franciscans	Italian..	21,800	15
Fukien	Dominicans	Spanish	32,400	15
Honan — North	Foreign Missions of Milan	Italian..	1,235	3
Honan — South	" " "	" ..	5000	4
Hongkong	Foreign Missions of Milan	Italian..	6,809	7
Hunan — North	Austurianas	Spanish	160	4
Hunan — South	Franciscans	Italian..	5,000	4
Hupei — North-west	Franciscans	Italian..	6,192	8
Hupei — East	"	" ..	13,005	14
Hupei — South-west	"	" ..	4,109	6
Kansu	Congregation Imm. Cord. B. M. V. of Scheutveld	Belgian	1,500	5
Kiangnan	Jesuits	French	103,815	83
Kiangsi — North	Lazarists	French	3,211	5
Kiangsi — East	"	"	10,861	10
Kiangsi — South	"	"	3,753	3
Kuangsi	Foreign Missions of Paris	French	1,013	11
Kuangtung	Foreign Missions of Paris	French	28,668	39
Kuelchow	Foreign Missions of Paris	French	16,892	26
Sechuan — North-east	Foreign Missions of Paris	French	38,800	24
Sechuan — East	" "	"	26,079	31
Sechuan — South	" "	"	18,000	23
Chekiang	Lazarists	French	7,480	9
Chihli — North	Lazarists	French	32,761	19
Chihli — South-east	Jesuits	"	34,530	37
Chihli — South-west	Lazarists	"	26,244	10
Yünnan	Foreign Missions of Paris	French	11,207	12
Manchuria	Foreign Missions of Paris	French	12,530	26
Mongolia — East	Congregation Imm. Cordis B. M. V. of Scheutveld	Belgian	5,500	7
Mongolia — Middle	" " "	"	9,000	14
Mongolia — South-west	" "	"	3,000	3
Tibet	Foreign Missions of Paris	French	991	13
Corea	Foreign Missions of Paris	French	13,642	10
			539,215	553

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack as directed. See nos 846 + 852.
APR 24 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No 839.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 5th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Bestowal of Honors on the occasion of the Emperor's assumption of the reins of government.

One enclosure.

No 839.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 5th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The occasion of the assumption of power by the Emperor has been signalized by the bestowal of various honors on many people.

I enclose, herewith, a translation of a decree wherein the foreign ministers are mentioned in complimentary phrase.

Gifts

Gifts are to be tendered them. Under Sec. 1751 of the Revised Statutes of the United States it is likely that they will be compelled to decline the offered presents. I shall consider that question when they are tendered.

The banquet will be had the 7th instant at the Foreign Office. The ministers and their staffs have been invited and have accepted.

Among the other distinguished persons who are honored is Prince Chun. He receives "a sword with a scabbard of yellow peach-tree bark and is granted permission to use the same

materials

"materials for the cases of all
"the bows and scabbards he
"may wish to employ." He receives
also a tablet with an inscription
from the Clerks written in the
Emperor's own hand."

Several Grand Secretaries
are to receive similar tablets.
Memorial temples are to be
erected to other officials.

Imperial honors conferred on
Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of
Chihli, have nearly been exhausted.
He is now permitted to use
scarlet or purple reins when
riding either on horseback or in
a carriage, and to use the same
color for the props of his sedan
chair. This privilege has been

hitherto

hitherto reserved to the members of the Imperial Family.

Liu Ming-Ch'uan, the Governor of Formosa, is raised to the rank of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent. His Honor to the old soldier comes rather late but will, no doubt, be appreciated.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Decree of Empress Regent as above, clipping fr. "Chinese Times".

Enclosure 1 in No 839.

Omit

II.

The following edict of H. M. the Empress Regent has been received:

In the first month of this year the marriage of the H. M. the Emperor will be celebrated; in the second month the celebration of H. M. the Emperor taking over the Government will take place. Everywhere under the Heaven loud joy reigns on account of this. We are of opinion that these happy events will find the same joyous sympathy in other countries as in our own. Since the treaties of peace and friendship have been concluded with all the nations, friendship and good relations with them have grown stronger and more intimate. The Ministers of all the nations (treaty powers) residing at Peking have always with their whole hearts worked in this sense, and it seems therefore Our duty, on the occasion of the happy events which we now celebrate, to offer them an opportunity to take part in our joy. Prince Ching and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên shall therefore on a day to be fixed by them prepare a banquet at the Tsung-li Yamên to Mr. von Brandt, Mr. Denby, Mr. Shioda, Sir John Walsham, Mr. Commany, Mr. Rodriguez, Mr. Lemaire, Mr. Verhaeghe de Naeyer, now residing at Peking, and offering them also, as a present coming from Us, a sceptre and a piece of satin. To Mr. de Luca and Mr. Ferguson, who are absent from Peking, these presents will also be sent.

So let expression be given to Our belief that the happy events at our Court will be received by all the Powers with which we entertain friendly relations with the same feeling of joyful sympathy.

To the Tsung-li Yamên for the execution of Our orders.

Enclosure 1 in No 839.

Brit

II.

The following edict of H. M. the Empress Regent has been received:

In the first month of this year the marriage of the H. M. the Emperor will be celebrated; in the second month the celebration of H. M. the Emperor taking over the Government will take place. Everywhere under the Heaven loud joy reigns on account of this. We are of opinion that these happy events will find the same joyous sympathy in other countries as in our own. Since the treaties of peace and friendship have been concluded with all the nations, friendship and good relations with them have grown stronger and more intimate. The Ministers of all the nations (treaty powers) residing at Peking have always with their whole hearts worked in this sense, and it seems therefore Our duty, on the occasion of the happy events which we now celebrate, to offer them an opportunity to take part in our joy. Prince Ching and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên shall therefore on a day to be fixed by them prepare a banquet at the Tsung-li Yamên to Mr. von Brandt, Mr. Denby, Mr. Shioda, Sir John Walsham, Mr. Coumany, Mr. Rodriguez, Mr. Lemaire, Mr. Verhaeghe de Naeyer, now residing at Peking, and offering them also, as a present coming from Us, a sceptre and a piece of satin. To Mr. de Luca and Mr. Ferguson, who are absent from Peking, these presents will also be sent.

So let expression be given to Our belief that the happy events at our Court will be received by all the Powers with which we entertain friendly relations with the same feeling of joyful sympathy.

To the Tsung-li Yamên for the execution of Our orders.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject. No enclosure. Send it Dieter. - April 26 Cridler
APR 24 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 25 1889

No. 840

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 6. 1889.

To Darby 24 Aug

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Request of the Tsung Li Yamen to have foreign names of applicants for passports also inserted, as well as Chinese names.

There was no enclosure
in this despatch.
W. C. Mayo

No. 840

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 6. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to
inclose a translation of
a communication from
the Yamen wherein they
request that hereafter
the foreign names of
applicants for passports
be inserted together
with the Chinese name.
This practice has always
prevailed

prevailed at this Legation, and the Tsungli Yamen has so been informed.

The real purpose, no doubt, is to ascertain by the foreign name to what nationality the applicant belongs so as to check the issuing of passports through the Turkish officials to Missionaries of other nationalities.

The Chinese name only having been hitherto sent forward it was impossible to ascertain the nationality of the applicant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack'd as interesting
File April 26 1889
APR 24 1889 agd

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 24 1889

No 841. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, March 8th, 1889.

W. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Description of the Imperial
Marriage Ceremony.

No 841. Orr. enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 8th, 1889.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

You are no doubt aware that under Chinese usage foreigners are not permitted to take any part in public ceremonies.

On the occasion of the Emperors marriage on the 26th ultimo, the foreign Ministers were ignored except that formal notice was sent to us of the approaching event.

Practically foreigners see and know nothing of what transpires in the Forbidden City where the ceremonials

are

ans had

The bride visited with her father in the north eastern part of the city. Upon the announcement of her selection as Empress, Eunuchs took possession of the family residence; guards were posted in the grounds and the utmost seclusion was maintained.

At one o'clock in the morning of the 26th ultimo the lady was conveyed to the Palace. There were reports that she had serious objections to the marriage, but the truth thereof cannot be ascertained.

She is reported as being several years older than the Emperor and as being very intelligent.

1841. I extract from the North China

Daily

Daily News an account of the
Imperial Marriage Ceremony. This
description was prepared especially
for the News after the ceremony
was arranged at Peking. I
have made enquiries of competent
persons as to the accuracy of this
account and have been assured
that it is faithful and correct.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Clipping from North China Daily News

February 26th 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject -
APR 24 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 24 1889

No 842.

Legation of the United States.

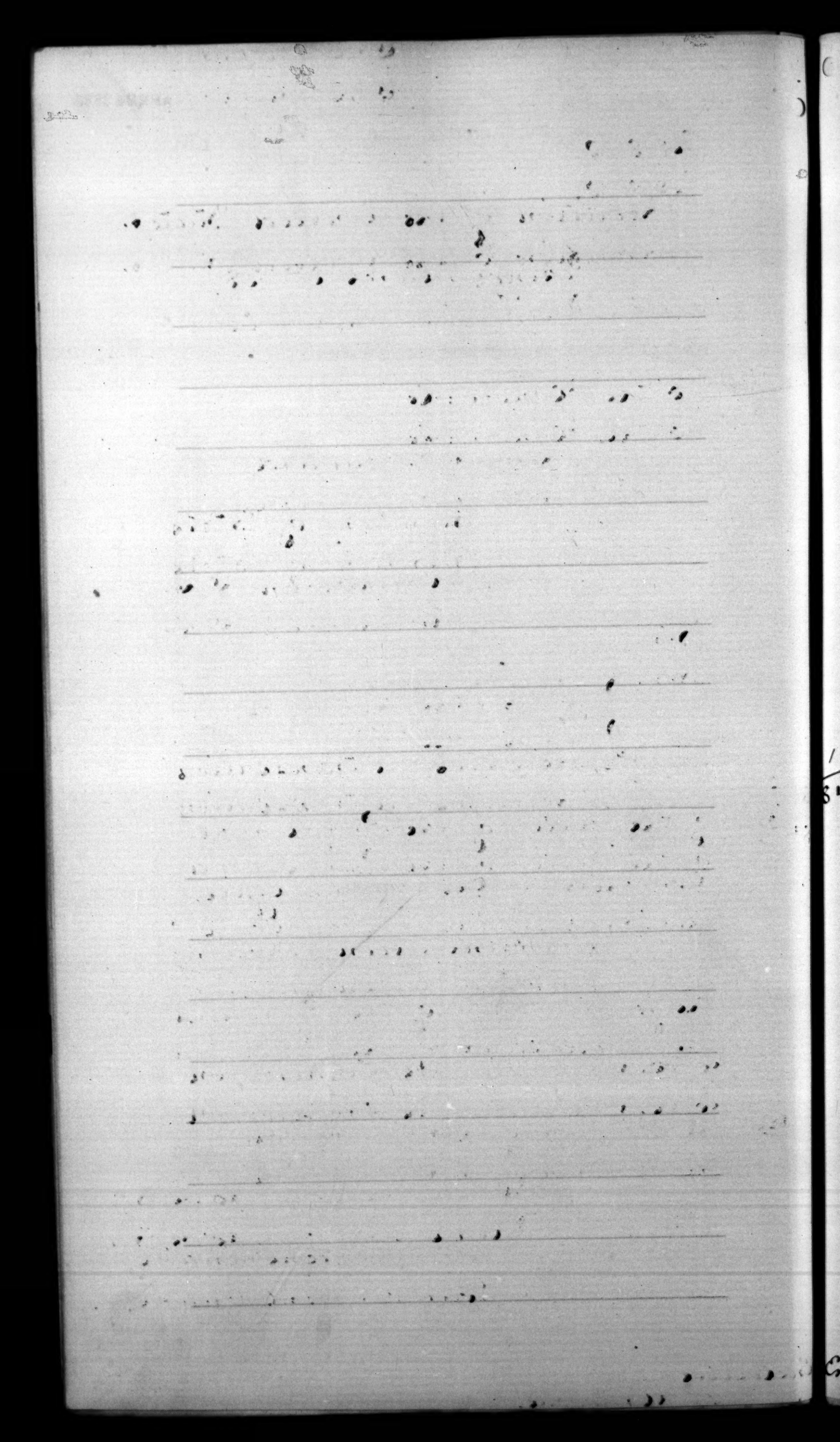
Peking March 8th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Reply of Foreign Office to President's felicitations on Emperor's marriage.



One enclosure.

No 842.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, March 8th 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose, herewith, a translation
of the reply of the Prince and
Ministers of the Foreign Office,
to my communication conveying
the felicitations of the President
to His Majesty the Emperor, on
the occasion of his marriage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

1/842

Enclosure.
1. As above.

Enclosure 1 in No 842.

Copy.

No 10.

Peking March 6th 1889.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Denby,

Your Excellency:

The Prince and Ministers have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication conveying the felicitations of the President of the United States to His Majesty, the Emperor of China, on the occasion of his marriage, with the request that the same be made known to His Majesty. This fully evinces a sincere purpose, on the part of the President, to cultivate a good and kindly feeling and of Your Excellency's ~~honest~~ good desire to maintain amicable relations, for which the Prince and Ministers express their sincere gratification.

The Prince and Ministers

have

have presented in a memorial to the Emperor the sentiments conveyed in Your Excellency's communication, and, as in duty bound send this reply for your information.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 26 1889

No 843.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 8th, 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Encloses report of an interview with Li Young Chang on the Exclusion Act.

One enclosure.

No 843.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 8th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a clipping containing the report of Mr. Henry Norman, one of the editors of the Pall Mall Gazette, of a recent interview with the viceroy Li Hung Chang, at Tientsin, wherein the viceroy states his opinion of the recent Exclusion Law passed by Congress.

1/843

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Clipping fr. North-China Daily News, Shanghai, Feb. 15th 1889.

Enclosure 1 in No 843

From N. C. Le. N. Feb. 15th 1889

LI HUNG CHANG.

The following concludes Mr. Norman's letter given yesterday :—

When he had once started, the Viceroy was willing to go on. Of course, I asked him about the question of Chinese immigration to the United States. "I understand," he said, as nearly as I remember, "that the newspapers have a great deal of influence in America. Well, tell them from me that I ask them to refer the matter to their sense of justice. They make professions of dealing justly with all the world. How have they dealt with China? They refuse us citizenship, they suffer our people to be murdered or expelled by armed mobs, they shut us out of their country, except under certain severe restrictions, and then when we agree to these, they break them off and exclude us altogether. China has never done so false and unjust an act as that. Yes, we have agreed to a good many of these restrictions, but we shall not agree to any more. China is able now to take her own position among western nations, and she will do so. Shall we retaliate? I cannot say. We are perfectly able, and the temptation is great. We shall not submit in silence to outrage and treaty-breaking, but I hope and believe Americans will see how wrong they are and alter their recent laws for themselves. If not, the United States and China will not be friends. Now tell me about your colonies. Has the Queen the right or not to order her colonies to act justly, to cancel unjust laws that they have made, and to punish them if they do not?" I explained that the right doubtless rested in theory with the Imperial Government, but that in practice it could hardly be exercised. "Then why call them colonies and subjects of the Queen," returned the Viceroy; "why not say at once that they are independent and let us deal directly with them?" "But is it a fact, or not," I asked him, "that the Chinese Government views the emigration of its people with disapproval, considering that their periodical religious and family duties render it imperative for them to remain in China?" "The Chinese Government," was the severe and diplomatic reply, "demands for its subjects the rights that are accorded to them by solemn treaty, and the same favours that it accords to the subjects of other friendly powers." "And with regard to Australia—?" "At present we are at the stage of protest." "And afterwards—?" "I cannot say."

To the above I may add two pieces of news in a few works. The long projected railway from Tientsin to Tungchow, the port of Peking, from which city it is only 13 miles away and about 80 from Tientsin, is just about to be sanctioned by the Emperor, the projectors' petition having been passed on to the Throne backed by Li, the Seventh Prince, and the Marquis Tsêng. This is a step of an importance which can hardly be exaggerated. And second the Wharton Barker "American and Oriental Trust" scheme is about to be revived, but this time without Mitkiewicz, with concessions promised which have a real and great value, and with the co-operation of a certain amount of London capital.

The Viceroy took his glass at last and we all drank, Mr. Lo translating, "His Excellency wishes you a pleasant journey, and says you will please give a good account of your interview with me in your newspaper." Then the Viceroy accompanied me across his private courtyard and Mr. Lo politely saw me into my chair.

HENRY NORMAN.

Tientsin, Nov. 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 24 1889

No 844. The list of lighthouses sent to Naval Hydrographic Office

Copies to Mr. Lear Jan 7 & Treasury after publication

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 8th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Forwards copies of Customs Gazette for last quarter of 1888 and list of lighthouses for 1889.

One enclosure.

No 844.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 8th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to send, under seperate cover, copies of the Customs Gazette No 80 October-December 1888, and three copies of the Chinese Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys and Beacons for 1889.

I enclose, herewith, a table clipped from the North-China Daily News giving a summary of the foreign

1/844

foreign trade for the last quarter in 1888. From this table it appears that, as compared with the same quarter in 1887, there was a decrease in dues and duties collected of Taels 176,751.

The falling off in the import and coast trade duties is slight. The increase in export duty is marked. The decrease in opium duty and opium lekin is considerable.

The import of kerosene oil into Shanghai was 4,542,030 gallons in 1888, as against 1,049,720 gallons in 1887.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Clipping fr. North-China Daily News, July 16th 1889

Enclosure 1 in No 844

REPORT OF DUES AND DUTIES, OCTOBER-DECEMBER QUARTER, 1887 AND 1888: CHINESE TREATY PORTS.

	1888. Taels.	1887. Taels.
Newchwang	125,095	142,297
Tientsin	191,686	211,907
Chefoo	78,637	85,179
Ichang	61,785	69,842
Hankow	416,834	411,911
Kiukiang	192,292	201,569
Wuhu	148,501	147,117
Chinkiang	148,705	198,308
Shanghai	1,563,785	1,563,183
Ningpo	307,875	270,964
Wênchow	7,617	4,441
Foochow	509,444	501,777
Tamsui	159,944	129,943
Takow	58,172	71,915
Amoy	338,235	358,547
Swatow	331,741	335,121
Canton	615,981	684,722
Kiungchow	33,542	54,250
Pakhoi	61,260	84,889
Total...Tls.	5,351,131	5,527,882

while the following are the amounts received under the different heads as given in the *Gazette*:—

	1888. Tls.		1887 Tls.
Import Duty	850,671	...	854,757
Export Duty	2,018,463	...	1,920,507
Coast Trade Duty	241,915	...	264,982
Opium Duty	534,386	...	593,486
Tonnage Dues	84,621	...	84,133
Yangtse Coast Trade Deposits	99,371	...	102,934
Transit Dues	97,646	...	108,080
Opium Likin	1,424,058	...	1,599,003
Total...	5,351,131 Tls.		5,527,882

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack'd as graphic and interesting.
APR 24 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 24 1889

April 25 Ans'd

No. 845

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 8. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that yesterday, the 7th of the month, I went with my suite, as also the entire Diplomatic corps, to the Tsung-li Yamen, in answer to their invitation to a dinner, ordered by the decree of Her Majesty, the Empress Regent,

Regent, Tzian, as advised
to you by me.
The affair, as a Royal
decree, was a very unusual
one. From a native stand-
point, the preparations were
of a most elaborate nature,
and to any eye, cultured
or artistic, were extremely
picturesque. Special build-
ings had been erected
for the Banquet at a
reported cost exceeding
Tails 6,000.
On entering the outer
gates of the enclosure,
large panels of lacquered
wood were discovered,
bearing, in gilt and red,
Chinese

Chinese characters wishing
us all "Prosperity," "Longevity,"
"Happiness" and "Official
Promotion." His Imperial
Highness, Prince Ching,
a second cousin to His
Majesty, and the President
of the Tsung-li Yamen,
welcomed us cordially,
and after him all the
Ministers and Secretaries,
clad in their robes of
rank and office.
Arriving in the first or
Reception room, everything
showed pains and expense
in preparation. Old
decorations had given
place to new and
handsomer

handsomer ones, and,
whether in compliment to
their guests or in keeping
with their ideas of luxury,
foreign carpets covered
the floors. In the centre
of this room, on handsome-
ly lacquered and painted
tables, were exhibited
a large number of pres-
ents, intended for the
several foreign ministers,
of Sceptres of Jade, carved
in Bas Relief, Satins, and
Embroidered Trinkets, for
personal use.
A propos to these, my
special despatch to follow.
The Banquetting Hall
was

was built of woods richly painted and fretted, glass of fantastic shape and design, the whole being profusely hung with rare native paintings, mottoes of friendly purport, and stuff in wool and silk, the Imperial color, yellow, largely prevailing. All the tables and seats were covered with valuable embroideries, and the service of silver, porcelaine, and glass, entirely new for the occasion. Ivory "Kwaitsz" – i.e. "nimble lads" or "Chop Sticks" were at each

each covers, and the
menu comprised such
national delicacies as,
"Birds' nest soup", "Sharks'
fins," and "Bamboo Shoots,"
— these last from the
valuable furniture wood
of that name, in its earlier
and tender stage.
The place of honor, the
left of His Imperial
Highness, according to
Chinese etiquette, was
given, of course, to our
Doyen; the next, on his
right, to myself.
I enclose, herewith, a
copy of His Imperial
Highness' speech of
welcome

1/
845

welcome, as also the Soyen's toast to the health of Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager and His Majesty, the Emperor, and my own to His Highness, Prince Ching and their Excellencies, the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosures

No. 1 Speeches of Prince Ching
" 2 " " the Soyen
" 3 " " American Minister

e1/
8th 5

We are entertaining Your
Excellencies at the Banquet
given at this Yamen today in
obedience to the Commands of
Her Majesty the Empress Dowager.
In the decree in which these
Commands were promulgated
allusion has been made to
the close relations of friendship
existing between China and
Foreign Countries, and Her
Majesty has referred in
complimentary terms to the
merits of your Excellencies
here assembled. Not only do
Your Excellencies, I presume
attend this Banquet with
pleasurable feelings, but it
is a source of extreme

satisfaction

satisfaction to myself and my colleagues, the Ministers of the Yâmen to entertain You as commanded by Her Majesty. The relations between China and Foreign Countries are now growing more intimate day by day, while trade is flourishing in a correspondingly satisfactory ratio. This happy state of things is attributable to the gracious merits and beneficent and successful efforts of Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager during the past thirty years, and the policy thus laid down will be sedulously followed by my

my August Sovereign in
obedience to the teaching
of Her Majesty, and hereby
securing in our relations
with Foreign Countries the
blessings of continued pros-
perity and peace. The Banquet
that we are celebrating today
is a token of the friendly re-
lations that have existed
between us for so many years
past, and is an augury of
the perpetual maintenance of
these friendly relations in
the days to come, while the
record of this auspicious
gathering will find a place
in the histories of Foreign
Countries. On the tables

which

which is to be seen on the portals of this Yâmên, four characters are inscribed - Cheng - wai - shih - fei - meaning "may all prosperity attend Chinese and Foreigner" The Banquet of today renders this sentiment especially appropriate. I raise this glass in respectful salutation to the Emperors and Empresses, the Kings and Queens, and the Presidents, of Foreign Nations. I wish them continuous prosperity and long life and the blessings of peace and happiness to the people over whom they rule.

Second Speech of His Highness Prince Cheng.

Your Excellencies have reported to your respective Governments the two important events that have recently taken place - the retirement of Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager from the duties of Government and the marriage of His Majesty, the Emperor. In some cases Imperial or Royal letters have been sent; in others, telegrams of congratulation have been received; or the despatch of valuable presents has been announced.

Your

Your Excellencies have further
been good enough to hoist
the Flags of your respective
Legations on the 26th February
and the 4th of March
in honor of the occasions,
and it is our duty to
offer you our thanks for
the compliment. Answers to
the letters will be despatch-
ed in due course, and
meanwhile I would propose
the health of the Foreign
Representatives and the
members of their respective
staffs, to whom we wish
prosperity in all their
undertakings, and hope that
their desires may be
fulfilled

fulfilled as well in their private as in their public life.

It is in my quality of
Doyen of the Diplomatic body
that I have the honor and
privilege to express to your
Highness the thanks of my
colleagues and myself for
the eloquent words with
which, in the name of H.
M. the Empress Dowager, you
have proposed the health
of the Sovereigns and Chiefs
of Government of the treaty
powers, and spoken of the
friendly international re-
lations of China, past,
present, and future, ones
The last few days have
marked a very eventful
epoch in the history of
China

China and of the Dynasty
which has done so much
for the country. The Imperial
marriage, the withdrawal
of H.M. the Empress Dowager
from the active duties of
Government and the assump-
tion of the same by H.M.
the Emperor have been
events that excited general
interest and sympathy much
beyond the confines of the
Chinese Empire. When nearly
thirty years ago H.M. the
Empress Dowager assumed
with cares the responsibilities
of government many an
anxious thought must
have beset her mind
and

and it must be with a
a feeling of well founded
pride and satisfaction
that Her Majesty looks
back upon the troubled
times and compares them
with the peace and union
that now exist all over
the great Empire she has
governed for so long a time.
During the last thirty years
great changes have taken
place; China, which formerly
it took many months to
reach and which from
our point of view was
considered as the farthest
part of the globe has been
brought into close contact
with

with the outer world and
it is now by weeks that
the time is reckoned which
it takes to reach it from
Europe or America. It is
therefore with so much
greater satisfaction and
sympathy that my colleagues
and myself have welcomed
the words of H. M. referring
to the foreign relations of
China in the Imperial edict
that is the cause of our
meeting here today the
high ministers of state,
charged with the maintenance
of these relations. My
Colleagues and myself
hope and trust that they

may

may remain what they so happily are, a faithful expression of the mutual desire to cultivate and observe the eternal principles of right and justice, forbearance and progress. It is in this sense and with this hope that I have the honor to request Your Highness to place before Her Majesty the expression of these feelings as well as of our gratitude for the honor done to us by the terms of the Imperial edict, today's banquet, and the rich presents, that we shall always value as

a

a remembrance of H. M's
gracious approval of the
spirit in which we
have worked and shall
continue to work for the
maintenance and the
strengthening of the friendly
and intimate relations between
China and the treaty powers.
In the name of my col-
leagues and my own, I
have the honor to propose
the health of H.M. the Em-
press Dowager and to
drink to her happiness,
to the continuation of those
relations with the outer
world she has so happily
inaugurated and maintained
and

and to the welfare of
the great Empire which
will always remember her
with pride and gratitude.
At the same time we
drank to the health of
H. M. the Emperor, whose
assumption of the Govern-
ment has been celebrated
a few days ago, as also
to that of H.M. the Empress.
May their Majesties long
live in health and
happiness!

Your Imperial Highness
May Your Excellencies -

On behalf of the
Diplomatic Representatives
I have much pleasure
in proposing the health
of Your Imperial Highness
and Your Excellencies.
It is a source of gratifica-
tion to know that Your
Imperial Highness and Your
Excellencies have always
shewn great courtesy and
have been actuated by
friendly feeling in the
administration of public
business between our respect-
ive Countries, and we are
sure that Your Imperial

Highness

Highness and Your Excellencies
will continue to evince
the same friendliness in
the future administration
of Diplomatic questions.
Our wish is that Your Imperial
Highness and Your Excellencies
may be blessed with a long,
happy and prosperous career.
The health of Your Imperial
Highness and your Excellencies.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Act as directed. See
nos 839 & 852.
APR 24 1889

No 846.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 10th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
The gifts of the Empress.

Synopsis.
Mr. Denby declines to accept them.

No 846.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 10th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that, having had an intimation that certain gifts were to be presented to the foreign ministers, myself included, at a banquet to be had on the 7th inst., I, on the 6th inst., informally notified the Foreign Office that I could accept no gifts. I particularly requested

that

that no gifts should be tendered me.

The scheme of giving the presents on the day of the banquet, was abandoned, but they were brought with some state and ceremonial to this Legation on the 8th inst.

An impression was sought to be made that these gifts were presented by the Empress, who is no longer in power. But it sufficiently appears from the imperial decree which is set out in my despatch No: 839 of the 5th inst., that their bestowal is a governmental act. I, consequently, returned these presents to the Foreign Office on the 10th inst.,

with

with a letter of thanks for the kindness of the Empress.

The gifts were the following articles:

A Fu-i, or sceptre, of black wood, mounted with white jade.

A glass-covered case enclosing embroidered articles.

Four bolts of figured satin.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 27 1889
RECEIVED.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 27 1889

No 847.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 11th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The condition of the Yellow River.

One enclosure.

No 847.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 12th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

It is not certain that the breach in the Yellow River has been permanently closed. The Commissioner Wu Ta-cheng is still working to stop the leaks. It appears that where the flood waters broke out the swirls and eddies of the torrents have excavated a hole said to

be

be 60 or 80 ft. deep. Whether the breach repairs will stand the coming floods seems doubtful.

From the enclosed clipping from the Peking Gazette it will appear that the river has substantially resumed it's old channel.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Clipping fr. Chinese Times March 9th 1839.

Enclosure 1 in No. 847.

25th February, 1889.

THE YELLOW RIVER IN CHIHLI.

The Viceroy Li acknowledges the receipt on the 18th January of an Imperial Decree informing him that the waters of the Yellow River would very soon be diverted into their old channel, and directing him to make timely preparations for the safety of the portion of the river which runs through his jurisdiction. In reply, he states that the southern bank of the river in the Tung-ming district and the northern bank in Ch'ang-yüan and K'ai Chow had already been strengthened in anticipation of the breach at Chêng Chou being closed at an early date. He again instructed the Intendant of the Ta Shun-kuang Circuit to see that the channel was in a proper state for the reception of the water. At noon on the 21st January the water appeared at the upper station in the Tung-ming district, and during the night it rose to a depth of several feet. The current was very rapid, and its course being unimpeded, it carried down with it quantities of floating ice. At 10 a.m. on the 22nd January it reached the middle station, and by the morning of the 23rd the lower station was reached. The direction of the water was towards Shantung, and in some places it was level with, while in others it was actually above, the fascines on the banks. Owing to the lowness of the ground on the southern as compared with the northern bank of the river, the force of the current was felt so strongly on the latter side that piles had to be driven in to keep away the floating masses of ice. So far the embankments have stood firm, and as measures are being taken to strengthen them, it is hoped that all danger of floods may be averted.

Utica N Y 25 April 1889

Hon Secy of State
Washington D C

I return herewith Hon Charles
Denby U S Minister to Peking
No 847 evidently sent to
me by some mistake
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
R S Williams

Hon Jas G Blaine
Department of State
Washington D.C.

Closure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 27 1889
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 24 1889

No. 1.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 12. 1889.

Mr. Martin
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Duplicate Exchange A/c

Sep.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 12. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor of
enclosing duplicate d/c
of my loss by exchange
on my draft dated Decr.
31. 1888, for £ 117. 5. 4. Sterling,
@ 75.9 = for $19.42 for which
amt. I made draft on your
at fifteen days sight and
so advised you.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Howard Martin

one enclosure

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

No 848.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 24 1889

Legation of the United States.

Peking March 12th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Honors distributed at the

Emperor's marriage.

One enclosure.

No 848.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 12th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In further description of the ceremonies attending the Emperor's wedding, I send a clipping showing other honors that were distributed on that occasion.

1

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Clipping fr. Chinese Times, March 9th 1889.

Enclosure 1 in No 848.

27th February, 1889.

HONOURS DISTRIBUTED AT EMPEROR'S MARRIAGE.

The greater part of this day's Gazette consists of Decrees issued by the Empress conferring honours or rewards on a large number of persons to celebrate the joyful occasion of the Emperor's marriage.

Among the members of the Imperial Family and persons attached to the Court, the principal recipients of favours are Prince Kung and Prince Ch'un. To both of these Princes are granted additional members of the bodyguard to attend upon them, and further dignities beyond those already enjoyed are bestowed upon their various sons. Prince Ch'un will also draw from the Board of Revenue sixty thousand more taels for the restoration of his newly acquired palace.

A number of Mongol Princes and Dukes likewise receive marks of honour. The chief of these are two Korchin Princes, and the Princes of the Alashan and the Karachin tribes, to each of whom is presented a Yellow Riding Jacket. The rest on the list are permitted to use Purple Bridles. A third class are created Imperial Chamberlains, and a fourth are allowed the distinction of riding in the Forbidden City. Besides these special marks of favour all the Princes and lesser nobles who yearly visit Peking are presented with "Dragon" Robes, one or more pieces or rolls of silk, and boxes of hat fringes according to their several ranks.

Lastly, the chair bearers who carried the young Empress into the Palace receive two taels of silver each, and the torch-bearers one tael.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
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2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 24 1889

No. 819

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 12. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Progress in China.

Synopsis

Abstract of a memorial advising important improvements.

No. 849

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 12. 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report that the Provincial Judge of Kwangtung Wang Chi-chun has submitted to the Throne an important memorial of which I send the following abstract.

1st China should possess an abundance of Steamships. The favoring of the China

Merchants

Merchants Navigation Company by the Government is criticized and the advantages of steam vessels during time of War is strongly set out.

2d China should purchase machinery to further her industrial purposes. She must provide herself with iron forging machines to be used for the manufacture of arms with native iron. Needful capital should be provided for manufacturing cotton cloth on a large scale.

The importations now exceed fifty millions of Taels in value.

value. China should take measures to manufacture these cottons and she can easily take the business out of the hands of foreigners.

3d The Military competitive examinations should be modified. The dynasty owes its existence to the use of foot and mounted archery and for this reason these two branches are held in the highest esteem. But the conditions of warfare have changed. In place of the bow and arrow we have the iron clad and cannon to deal with.

The

The rifle should take the
place of the bow at ex-
aminations, and successful
competitors should teach
its use to their townspeople
and neighbors.
11th Canals should be dug
in dangerous places to di-
vert the water in the
Yellow River. Economy in buying
materials should be observed.
The peculiars in Manitoung
should be made to do the
work. These suggestions
are eminently practicable,
and indicate progress.
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
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DIPLOMATIC BU...
APR 26 1889

No. 850

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 14. 1889.

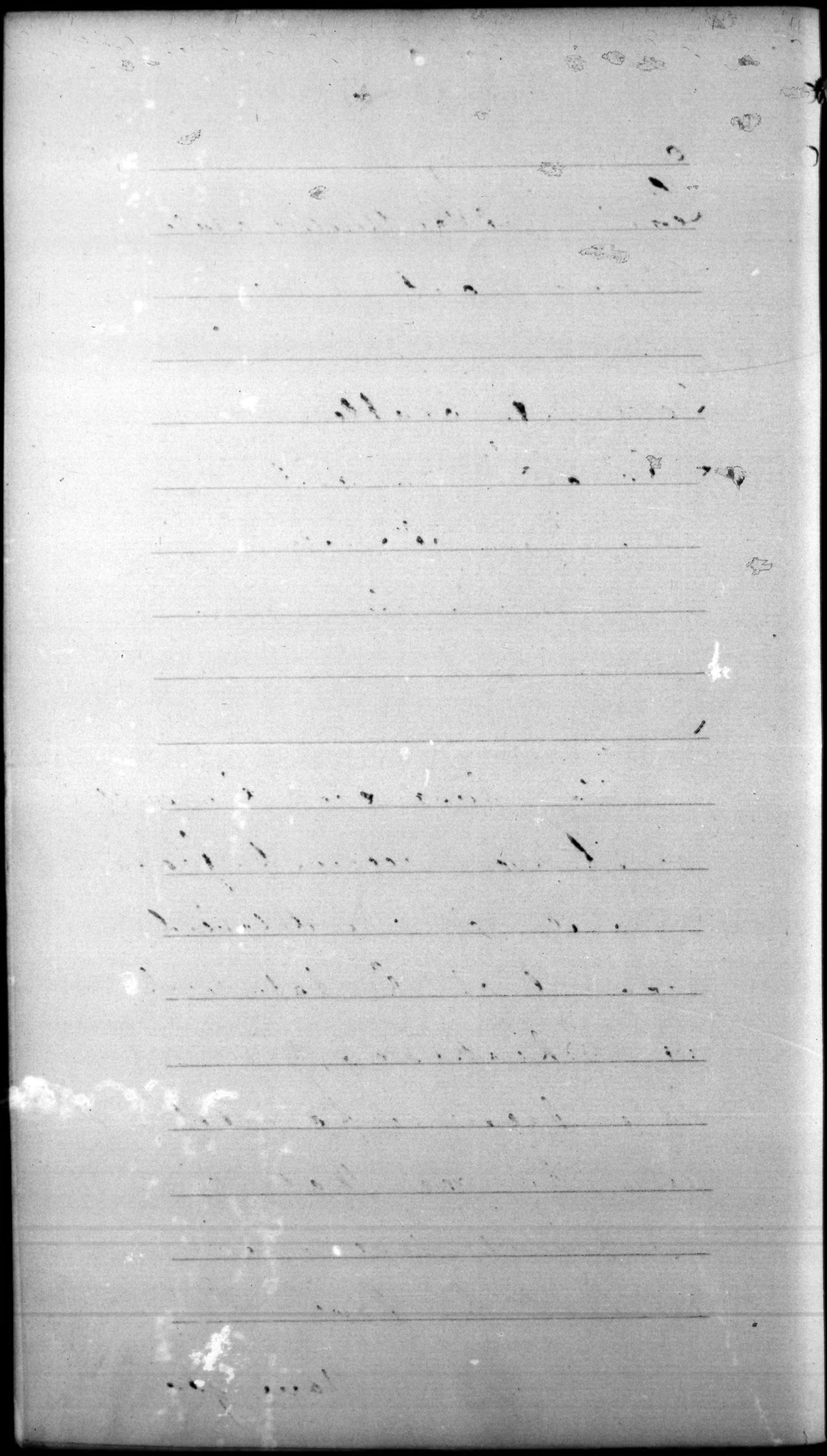
Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

The Chinkiang Riot, Feby. 5. 1889.

Synopsis.

Abstract of Revd. R. J. Bryan's
account thereof.



No. 850

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 14. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

You have ere this will reach you received from Consul Jones a detailed account of the late riot at Chinkiang. You have been informed, also, by me that the Imperial Government desired to have the

damages

damages assessed and paid ~~at~~ Chinkiang by the local authorities. I have instructed Consul Jones that this plan of settlement meets with my approbation. I have also instructed him to correspond with me touching any reparations or apology that should be made by proclamations by the authorities. In the March number of the Chinese Recorder, there appears an account of the riot prepared by Revd. A. J. Bryant, a resident Missionary, of which the following

is

is an abstract.
The real cause of the riot was hatred of the Sikh policeman. The Sikhs are employed by the municipality. They are rough in their manners and treat the Chinese as inferiors. They are called "red headed foreign devils."
Recently a small military official was dragged off his horse by his queue for riding too fast through the concession. Beggars and idlers were treated roughly. Dogs were poisoned by the Sikhs. February 5th

an

an opium smoking gambler was found gambling in the concession. He was ordered out, but was slow in obeying, and it is said the head policeman kicked him. The man fell down seemingly insensible. He was carried to the English Consulate. He was examined by Dr. Lynch, who reported that there were no serious troubles. The man has since got well. But, it was the Chinese New Year. There were crowds in the streets. At about 4 P. M. an attack was made

made by boys, mostly on the Police Station. The British Consul sent for Soldiers. A few came armed with bamboo sticks, but they encouraged instead of quelling the mob. A brave official appeared on the scene, but he was stoned. Three houses belonging to Mr. Duff were soon set on fire. Only one of these houses was occupied, and that by an indoor Chinese Customs officer.

About a half hour after these occurrences, the mob assembled at the British

Consulate.

Consulate.

The object was to secure the head policeman who had taken refuge there. About 300 armed soldiers appeared, but they did nothing, except, perhaps, to encourage the mob. About 4 P.M. the Consulate gate was broken open, and the armed multitude in the grounds rushed for the building. The American Consul, wife, and child who had gone to the British Consulate escaped by the back door by tearing down the wall and

found

found refuge aboard
the Siang-Tze, which lay
at the Bund.
The British Consulate
was burnt. The Southern
Babptist Mission propeirly
was immediately attacked
Mr. Skinner and family
escaped through a hole
in the Wall to the other
Mission House. The Metho-
dist Chapel and American
Consulate were looted,
but not burned because
they adjoined a Chinese
house. Both the Babptist
Mission houses were burned.
The members of the Mission
were taken by the foreigners

on

on board the Kiang-yu about midnight. Every thing was then quiet. About 2 O'clock the next day several Chinese houses were set on fire. This drew the crowd away from the Bund. Late in the afternoon about 500 soldiers appeared, and order was restored. Mr Bryan does not think that the mob wished to kill any foreigners. He does not think that the riot was planned before hand. After the Sikhs left for Shanghai the Mob seemed satisfied.

Mr.

Mr Bryans says that he preached to a large crowd the second day and that Missionary work will not be afflicted by these occurrences.

I anticipate no trouble in the payment of damages. The Consul General and Consul Jones both recommended that settlement should be had at Chinkiang. Such a course is most convenient and is in accordance with my usual policy. I have not been able to discover that antagonism to Americans entered in any way into

the

the causes of the riot.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 24 1889 aag

No. 851

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 15. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging despatches.

No. 851

Legation of the United States,
Peking, China, March 15. 1889.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 384, of January 10. 1889; also your No. 387 of January 16. 1889, with enclosures of "fee schedules," printed; also your circular of January 9. 1889 enclosing interrogatories as to foreign

Armies;

armies; also your circulars of January 15. 1889 relating to the postponement of the International Maritime Conference. Your orders will be complied with.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

END